

U.S. — Mass. — Boston

SIXTH ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
PAUPER INSTITUTIONS TRUSTEES
OF THE
CITY OF BOSTON

FOR THE YEAR ENDING JANUARY 31, 1903

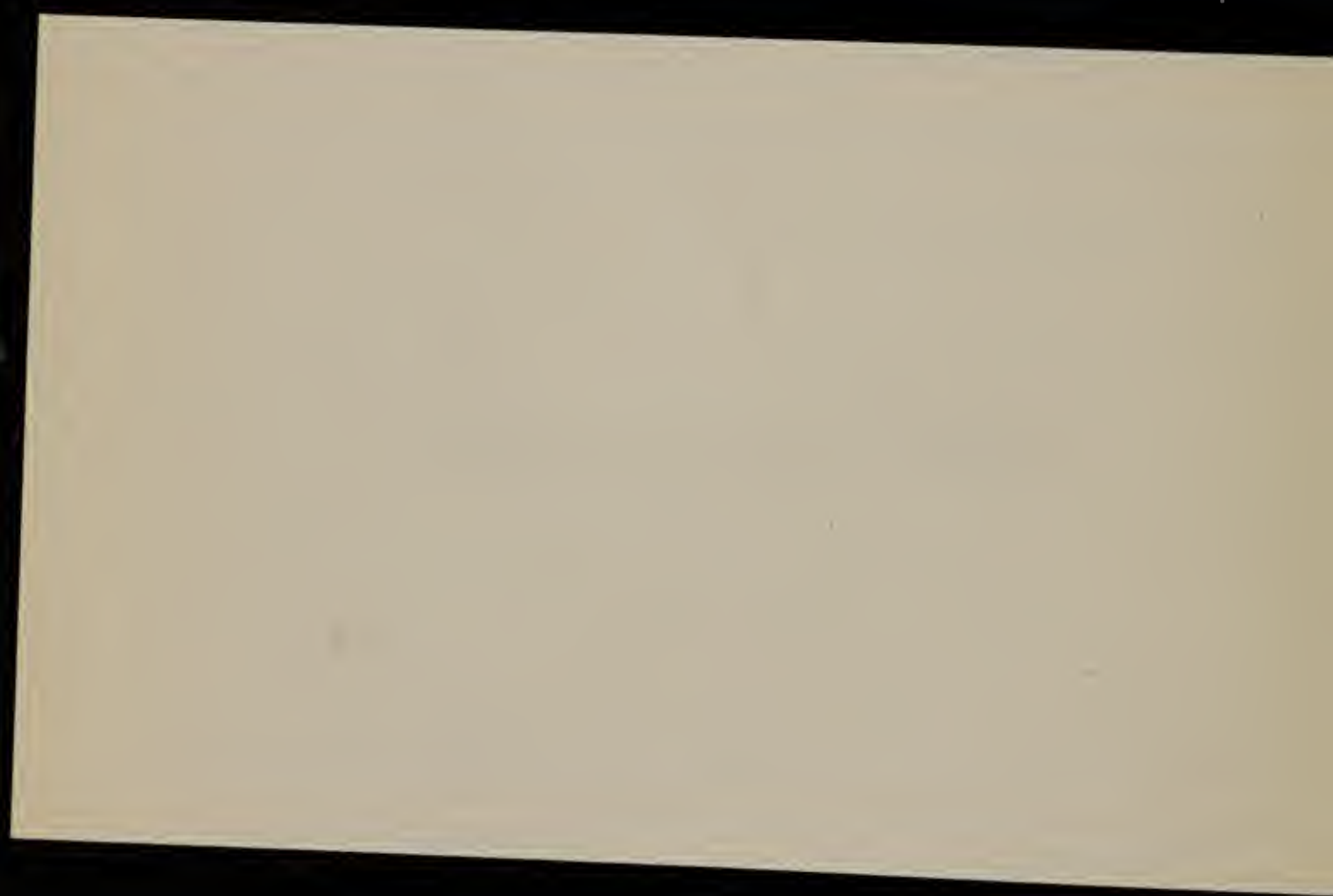


BOSTON
BOSTON
MUNICIPAL PRINTING OFFICE

1903

WITH THE COMPLIMENTS OF THE

Pauper Institutions Trustees
OF THE CITY OF BOSTON.



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1903

CITY OF BOSTON

PAUPER INSTITUTIONS DEPARTMENT.

Office, 28 COURT SQUARE, Room 3.

TRUSTEES.

ALICE N. LINCOLN, <i>Chairman</i>	.	Term expires in 1907
WALTER HUNNEWELL, <i>Secretary</i> ,		" " " 1903
FRANCES R. MORSE	. . .	" " " 1904
HENRY DOBBINS	. . .	" " " 1904
ARTHUR G. EVERETT	. . .	" " " 1905
WILLIAM H. GRAINGER, M.D.	. . .	" " " 1906
W. PRENTISS PARKER	. . .	" " " 1906

Executive Clerk.

ISABEL F. GERRISH.

Stenographer.

MARY A. MCGINLEY.

BOSTON ALMSHOUSE AND HOSPITAL,
LONG ISLAND.

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ARTHUR S. HARTWELL, M.D.

Assistant Superintendent.

GEORGE F. H. MURRAY.

First Medical Officer.

SIMON F. COX, M.D.

Chaplains.

REV. P. H. BRENNAN, S.J.

REV. W. B. TOULMIN.

BOSTON ALMSHOUSE FOR WOMEN AND AGED
COUPLES, CHARLESTOWN.

Superintendent.

SARAH GREENLEAF WEEDEN.

Visiting Physician.

RUFUS W. SPRAGUE, M.D.

LONG ISLAND HOSPITAL.

VISITING MEDICAL STAFF.

Consulting Surgeon.

ABNER POST, M.D.

Visiting Physicians.

JAMES J. MINOT, M.D.

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E. W. TAYLOR, M.D.

EDWIN A. LOCKE, M.D.

G. A. WATERMAN, M.D.

Visiting Surgeons.

PAUL THORNDIKE, M.D.

H. A. LOTHROP, M.D.

Visiting Pathologists.

WILLIAM T. COUNCILMAN, M.D.

GEORGE BURGESS MAGRATH, M.D.

Visiting Ophthalmologist.

F. M. SPALDING, M.D.

Visiting Aurist.

WALTER A. LECOMPTE, M.D.

OFFICERS OF THE HOSPITAL.

Superintendent and Resident Physician.

ARTHUR S. HARTWELL, M.D.

First Medical Officer.

SIMON F. COX, M.D.

HOUSE OFFICERS.

Senior.

F. W. SNOW, M.D.

J. N. GALLAGHER, M.D.

Junior.

F. P. LORD.

A. D. DRAPER.

Superintendent of Nurses.

MARY A. MORRIS.

Apothecary.

JOHN E. STACEY, PH.G.

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N. B. — Persons desiring to see the almshouse and hospital at Long Island should secure a pass at the office of the Trustees, 28 Court square.

The steamer "J. Putnam Bradlee" leaves Eastern Avenue wharf (north side of South Ferry) every day, except Sundays and holidays, at 2.15 P.M. The boat is due at Boston on the return trip at 5.20 P.M. The wharf may be reached by any Atlantic avenue-Union Station car, or, through Fleet street, from Hanover street. The Battery-street station on the Atlantic circuit of the elevated system is opposite the North Ferry, from which the South Ferry is easily reached by walking about two blocks southward.

The Almshouse for Women and Aged Couples, at Charlestown, is situated on Alford street, near the northern end of the Malden bridge, and may be reached in twenty minutes from Scollay square by any Everett and Malden car, or by transfer from Sullivan square.

OFFICE OF THE PAUPER INSTITUTIONS TRUSTEES
OF THE CITY OF BOSTON, 28 COURT SQUARE,
BOSTON, MASS., January 31, 1903.

HON. PATRICK A. COLLINS,

Mayor of the City of Boston :

SIR, — The Pauper Institutions Trustees respectfully present herewith their report for the financial year ending January 31, 1903.

Organization. — This department has remained constituted as previously reported. On May 1 the Board organized for the ensuing year by the election of Mrs. Alice N. Lincoln as chairman, and of Mr. Walter Hunnewell as secretary.

Change in the Service of the Boston office. — In April the Trustees received the resignation of Mr. Parker B. Field, executive agent of the Board from November, 1898, who left this department to take a position in a private institution. On May 7, Miss Isabel F. Gerrish, stenographer and clerk since October, 1897, became executive clerk of the Board, and Miss Mary A. McGinley was appointed stenographer on the same date.

Organization at Long Island. — The almshouse and hospital at Long Island is, as last year, under the charge of Dr. Arthur S. Hartwell, superintendent.

After consultation with the superintendent and with the

Visiting Medical Staff, the resident medical service of the hospital has been reorganized. For several years previously the responsibility for the care of patients in the hospital had been divided between two physicians, one of whom filled also the office of assistant superintendent of the institution. Since January 1, 1903, this responsibility rests solely on the first medical officer, Dr. Simon F. Cox, who has four house officers working under him, while the general duties relating to the whole institution are performed by the assistant superintendent. This position is now filled by Mr. George F. H. Murray.

Maintenance Appropriation. — The appropriation for the maintenance of the Boston Almshouse and Hospital at Long Island for 1902 was \$114,500, of which \$114,358.27 was expended, leaving a balance of \$141.73. The income for the institution was \$4,045.05, which would make the actual cost \$110,313.22. The average number of inmates (hospital, men's and women's buildings) was 678, which would give \$3.13 as average net cost of each inmate per week.

Since February 1, 1901, the accounts have been so kept that the maintenance expense of each department of the institution is known, and the relative expense of an inmate living in the men's or women's building, and a patient in the hospital, can be estimated.

The weekly per capita cost of inmates of the almshouse is \$2.38. The weekly per capita cost of hospital patients is \$6.37.

Reasons for Increased Cost of Maintenance of Almshouse and Hospital at Long Island. — Two causes contribute to the increased per capita cost at Long Island. First, the development of the hospital and medical service; Secondly, the changed character of the population.

The number of inmates remaining at Long Island on January 31, 1903, is 738 as against 992 on the same date in 1893, a decrease of 25 per cent. in ten years; while in the population of the city there has been an increase of 25 per cent. during the same years. In inverse ratio to the decrease in population there has been an increase in the per capita cost per week from \$1.64 in 1892-93 to \$3.13 in 1902-03. In addition to the larger cost for fewer numbers, which is true in regard to any institution, the population at Long Island is an increasingly feeble one, and more paid assistance is therefore required.

Among the 738 persons on Long Island on January 31, 1903, the proportion of sick persons is unquestionably larger

than in 1893. It is largely due to the operation of the vagrant law of 1898, under which vagrants may be committed for an indeterminate sentence under two years to the State Farm at Bridgewater, that the numbers are lower than formerly.* This elimination of the vagrant works a double good. It is for the good of the individual vagrant, because enforced labor is the best regimen for him, and is more likely to spur him into self-support than life in an almshouse, where the standard of required work is necessarily low. It is good for the almshouse, because it removes a turbulent element and maintains a more even and stable population. It leaves the almshouse, however, without the working power of the able-bodied men and women, who were formerly counted on for much daily labor, and the officers of the almshouse find it impossible to get the work done as formerly by a small paid staff of officers and many inmate helpers. (See chart on page 50.) Fewer inmate workers are available, and more paid officers are a necessity, resulting in the increase of the per capita cost.

That expenditure of money is best, however, which best secures its end. We believe that the increased per capita cost of almshouse inmates is justified if we can secure thereby the welfare of hospital patients, and a comfortable and peaceful home for old people.

Nurses' Home and Training School.—The new Home for Nurses, which was opened on June 12, is pleasantly situated, and provides comfortable rooms and a pleasant parlor overlooking the sea. It affords a comfortable home for the nurses, whose work involves unremitting effort, courage and patience, and is, perhaps, of a more depressing character than nursing in a more general hospital, inasmuch as many of these

* In the report of the Superintendent of the Almshouse for the year ending January 31, 1894, he says: "From my observation the increase (in admissions and the daily average) is not among the worthy, deserving class of our inmates, but from men of another stamp, young and able-bodied, some of them wishing to work, but the majority determined to do as little as possible." . . . "Of 969 men admitted during the past year (1893-4) 702 were not over forty-five years of age, and most of them strong and healthy, with trades." . . . "The presence of this large body of lawless young men, under no particular restraint, makes it very uncomfortable for the old men."

It should be noted that the year 1893-4 was one of exceptional distress from want of employment throughout the country, and that the proportion of able-bodied men in the almshouse during that and the succeeding year was undoubtedly affected by the fact. Since 1894-5 the number of admissions shows general decrease, with slight fluctuation, as is shown in table on page 40.

patients are dying in old age after sad lives. The effort to comfort and cheer, as well as care for the physical welfare of a patient, taxes both mind and body, and we earnestly desire to secure as healthy and happy lives as is possible for our nurses. That the Training School is doing satisfactory work is indicated by the desire of the Superintendent and Superintendent of Nurses to secure graduate nurses from our own school for head nurses in the hospital, and by the fact that of fifty-three graduates of the school, forty-five are reported at work, as shown on pages 21 and 22.

Opening of Hospital Wing. — The new wing of the hospital, for patients suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis, was opened November 13, 1902. It contains fifty-one beds, and the cost to the city of building, equipping and furnishing this wing was \$45,152.48, or \$885.33 per bed.

Five members of the Joint Standing Committees of the City Government on Finance and on Public Institutions visited Long Island on the occasion, and inspected the new wards.

The new wing has two wards, containing twenty beds each, on the ground floor, so placed as to receive as much sunshine as possible, with separate dining-rooms for each ward. There is also a diet kitchen with a small electric cooking plant.

On the second floor there is a smaller ward with eleven beds, occupied by men in a less advanced stage of the disease. The wards are heated by both direct and indirect radiation, and are provided with stationary tubs and shower baths. The plumbing is isolated from the wards.

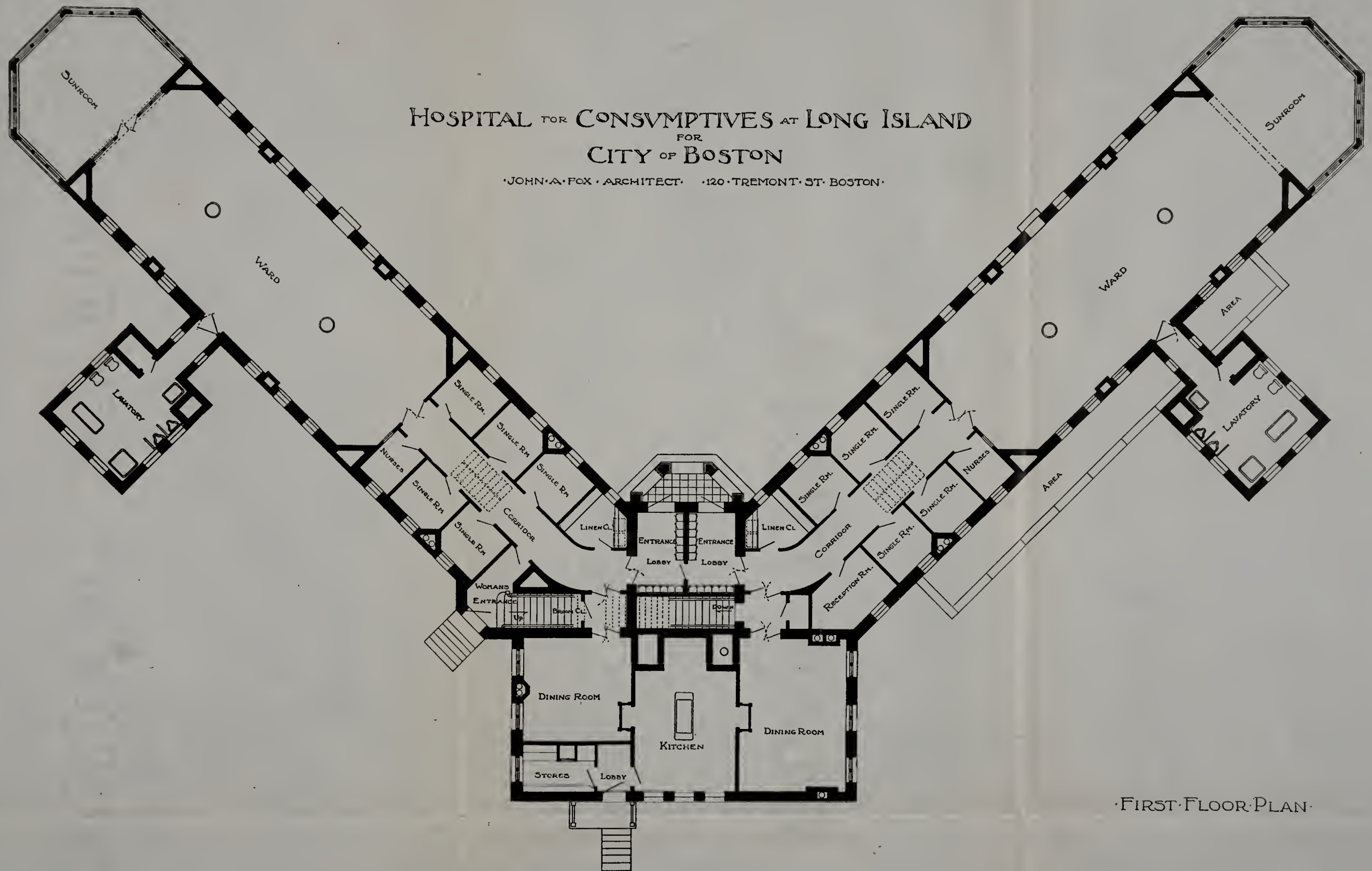
So great is the pressure upon any hospital admitting patients suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis that, although the Superintendent has devoted the three new wards to male patients, several male phthisical patients and all the female phthisical patients remain in the main hospital. Thus we have not accomplished the object of placing all patients suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis in a separate wing of the hospital, as we had hoped when, in December, 1900, the request was made for an appropriation for such construction.

At that time there appeared every probability that a municipal hospital for the treatment of tuberculosis would be built, and that at Long Island we should henceforward receive a lessened, rather than increased, proportion of consumptive patients. This proposed hospital was not built, and the proportion of tuberculous patients to patients suffering from other diseases has greatly increased.

The ruling of the Boston Board of Health, by which con-

HOSPITAL FOR CONSUMPTIVES AT LONG ISLAND
FOR
CITY OF BOSTON

JOHN A. FOX ARCHITECT 120 TREMONT ST. BOSTON



FIRST FLOOR PLAN



sumption is considered a "dangerous and infectious disease," which should be isolated under the law, sends to us a certain number of quarantined cases. Unquestionably, too, and fortunately, the growing interest in the eradication of tuberculosis has induced persons, who formerly would have lived and died at home, to go to a hospital, either for the chance of recovery themselves or to avoid exposing their families to contagion. It is presumably to this cause that we chiefly owe the increase of tuberculous patients at Long Island beyond any estimate which could have reasonably been made in December, 1900.

The report of the Visiting Staff will show how serious they consider the present inadequacy of accommodation for such patients, involving, as it does, danger to others. Persons already suffering from other diseases, and whose vitality is, therefore, lessened, are especially open to infection, and in justice to them we need to increase, as soon as possible, the accommodations for tuberculous patients.

Need of More Hospital Accommodation.—The need of further general hospital accommodation is still great. In two infirmary wards in the men's building and two in the women's building there are 100 men and 120 women, most of whom should be in the hospital. These men and women are seen daily by a doctor, and a nurse is in attendance at the men's building three times during the day to give out medicines, change surgical dressings, etc., while in the women's building this is done by one of the matrons. The conditions in these infirmary wards are not, however, true hospital conditions.

Recently the pressure on the women's building to receive new inmates, as well as patients sufficiently convalescent to be transferred from the hospital, was so great that ten beds were made up in the hall on the second floor. At the same time the infirmary wards on the first floor could not contain all the feeble or crippled women, some of whom were so infirm that the matron was obliged to consult one of the doctors before sending them to the upper dormitories.

Changes in Administration Building.—The space left vacant in the hospital by the removal of the nurses is used for the resident doctors, giving them better quarters than heretofore. More room and accommodation is still needed in the hospital building, however, the front portion of which now serves as administration building for the island, but is inadequate for the purpose.

A request will be made during the ensuing year for a loan of \$7,500 to enable us to make such changes as are neces-

sary, the Superintendent's plan being to build a new front to the present hospital, affording rooms for administration, dining-room, and dispensary. The rooms in the present building, thus set free, could be used for hospital purposes.

Need of New Dining-room and Sewing-room in the Women's Building. — The capacity of the women's building has been strained to the utmost during the past year. The dining-room is too small for the present number of inmates, which may now be regarded as a normal population, likely to increase with the growth of the city population. The tables have to be set three times for each meal, occasioning much extra work, and also giving colder and less attractive meals to those last served. It is earnestly hoped that an appropriation for central kitchen and connecting subways, and for the enlargement of the dining-room may be granted, that there may be relief from the present inconvenient conditions, which no administrative efficiency can render satisfactory. The majority of the occupants of this building are infirm old women, some of them lame from chronic rheumatism, and some of them paralyzed. To gain sufficient room on the main floor of the building for those too infirm to go safely over the stairs, it became necessary to turn to dormitory use the ward used recently for a sewing-room, and to place the sewing-room, at all events for the present, in the basement. The superintendent has adapted this basement, as well as its location will permit, by laying a wooden floor over the cement, with air space between, and installing steam coils and electric light. Although the room can be made thoroughly warm and dry, it is difficult to ventilate it, and the daylight is insufficient. It is not, and cannot be, a satisfactory sewing-room.

Occupation. — More effort has been made by officers than is apparent in the results, to interest inmates and patients in occupation. Those who respond to such stimulus, or who do not need it but naturally seek occupation, are noticeably happier and more content than their fellow-inmates who sit with hands folded—but the latter are not aware of this. Many of them have been paralyzed, and are in consequence languid and inert. Many feel that they are tired after the work and unsuccess of life, and take perhaps more enjoyment in quiescence and inaction than appears possible to us. It is difficult to interest some even in occupations that usually give pleasure, such as the care of birds or plants. Nevertheless, it is the earnest desire of the Superintendent and of the Trustees to interest more of the population in work; so far as is possible in productive work for the insti-

tution, and when that cannot be secured, in occupations that shall at least give pleasure and interest to the worker).

Classification. — The classification of a large almshouse is by no means the simple matter that the word implies. The physical condition of inmates has to be taken into account; — if a man is too feeble to go over the stairs, or if he should be especially guarded from draughts, or if he is able to walk but a few steps, his place must be chosen with reference to his disability, whatever has been his previous record. Also, the present behavior of inmates must be as much taken into account as their past civil history, and justice (which they can recognize as justice) must be done to each.

If, however, classification is difficult to arrange in a great group of people associated together by the fact of sharing a common home, a degree of natural classification arises as spontaneously as among the passengers of a great steamer on an ocean voyage. In each ward of the women's building are one or two women who are ready to read aloud the morning paper to the others. The head matron arranges that the first reading of the daily paper shall be assigned week by week to each ward in turn. One of these women who thus contributes directly to the pleasure of others is very deaf. Each of the blind men and women have one or more friends voluntarily devoted to their care and comfort. One blind man is read to by five or six comrades and they also take daily walks with him. Several of the feeble-minded are befriended in the same way.

There are always in the population certain men and women who, by their unconquered interest in the drama of life, whether on a wide stage or a narrow one, keep up the spirits of all about them. There are many, too, who, removed from the temptation of drink, are like men and women freed from slavery; their good qualities, formerly obscured, reassert themselves, and they are kind, patient, and uncomplaining, and among them are many good and cheerful workers.

Classification *by* institutions rather than *in* institutions is being more and more secured by the removal of different groups of persons to special homes or institutions. The State Hospital for Epileptics, the Massachusetts School for the Feeble-minded, with its Custodial Department, the Massachusetts State Sanatorium for incipient tuberculosis, and the Medfield Insane Asylum for the chronic insane, receive some patients who would formerly have been retained in an almshouse. We hope that the accommodations for the

adult feeble-minded in the Custodial Department of the Massachusetts School may be yet further increased, to keep pace with the needs of the community. We have still in the almshouse several young feeble-minded women and men, who would be more appropriately placed in that department, where their limited powers might be more fully drawn forth and utilized and their lives thereby made the happier.

There are now in the Almshouse at Long Island and in that at Charlestown 17 blind persons, of whom 12 are blind only, 2 are blind, with defective hearing, and 3 are blind and deaf. Nine of these are over fifty years of age. For young or teachable blind persons an almshouse cannot be a fitting home. Each officer and each matron in such an institution has as much as he or she can do, and cannot devote the time to teaching the small industries and occupations which the blind should learn as soon as possible after the loss of sight. Each month that passes in inactivity lessens their power of learning and also their desire to learn. Under the act which provides for the instruction of the adult blind in their homes by the Perkins Institution and Massachusetts School for the Blind, we have had the valuable help of teachers from that institution, but in several cases too long a time had elapsed since the loss of sight, and the instruction had to be abandoned. Also, this instruction cannot be given daily.

There is now at Long Island a blind man of gentle and good character, forty-five years of age, who from fourteen to twenty years of age was at the Perkins Institution for the Blind, but who has passed twenty-two and a half years of his life in the almshouse. He has had a friend in the almshouse, of good character and education, who devoted himself to his comfort. This friend was always beside him to help him, and his death, two years ago, was an irreparable loss. He has also had a kind friend outside the institution who for a number of years consecutively went nearly every week to Long Island to read to a little group of blind men, and through her he has heard and enjoyed such books as Chittenden's "Reminiscences of Lincoln," "David Copperfield," etc. He is used to his daily life, and can make his way about the familiar buildings and grounds, and since the death of his friend another man has stayed by him faithfully. He is now in ill health, and the Superintendent thinks that removal or change might be too much for him. But had he been able to go at twenty-one, when he first entered the almshouse, into some institution for the training of the blind, his life might have been a happier one.

In the same way it is desirable that no young or teachable deaf person should be retained in an almshouse, where there can be no adequate teaching. There is in the almshouse at Long Island a woman now over forty years old who is generally accounted deaf and dumb. Her mother died at Long Island, and she herself has been in and out of the almshouse during the last ten years. She is busy all day, and the head matron says "we could not keep house without Mary." She can hear a little, and can make herself understood by those who have known her long. The matron thinks that when she first entered the almshouse she might have been capable of being taught to understand and express herself with tolerable clearness, and thus perhaps have been self-supporting.

Rutland Patients. — The city has maintained this year ten patients in the Massachusetts State Sanatorium at a total cost of \$1,284.59. These patients are suffering from incipient tuberculosis, and are unable to pay for their own support.

Although our accommodation at Long Island for phthisical patients is now increased, as before reported, we cannot accommodate all who apply, and, as it is evident that the sanatorium at Rutland, receiving only incipient cases, and, with a maintenance cost of \$9 a week per patient, must be able to afford conditions which our hospital, with a maintenance cost of \$6.37 a week per patient, cannot afford, we would urge the desirability of maintaining at the State Sanatorium certain patients suffering from incipient phthisis who apply to the City of Boston for treatment.

The Almshouse at Charlestown. — This is in itself a cheerful building, allowing of something much nearer to home life than is possible at Long Island. This homelike character is borne out by the steady fulfilment of the same duties by various elderly men and women, whose places in the household activity are well known and acknowledged, and who acquire the sort of dignity which attaches to work well done.

There are a number of women who sew and mend well, and 128 pairs of stockings were knit by eleven or twelve of them during the year.

Among about eighty women, there are usually hardly more than seven or eight capable of doing a half-day's work at washing or ironing; sometimes fewer. Possibly forty more of the women are able to wash and iron their own clothing, which is both a satisfaction to them and a help to the institution. The laundry machinery, installed during

the year, has, therefore, added much to the comfort of this household of feeble people, many of whom, however, work with good will, and with pride in the institution and in the standard of cleanliness and good order established by the Superintendent.

REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF THE BOSTON ALMSHOUSE AND HOSPITAL, LONG ISLAND.

LONG ISLAND, BOSTON HARBOR, January 31, 1903.

To the Pauper Institutions Trustees :

I have the honor to submit to you my report of the Boston Almshouse and Hospital for the year ending January 31, 1903.

On February 1, 1902, there were in the institution 720 inmates, 227 of these being hospital patients. Eight hundred and forty-three persons have been admitted during the year, making a total of 1,563 persons cared for. The minimum population, on June 19 and August 12 and 13, 1902, was 622, and the maximum population, on January 31, 1903, 771, averaging 678. These figures show an increase of 6.26 per cent. over the average population of the previous year.

During the past year two important additions have been made to the hospital. The new home for nurses was opened during the summer, and the new hospital wing for patients suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis was occupied in the fall.

These two buildings have added much to the progress of this hospital. Each nurse, with the exception of probationers, is provided with a separate room, well furnished, well lighted and well ventilated, which not only adds to her comfort, but is an important factor in the promotion of good health, so necessary to this class of workers. The occupation of this building made vacant one of the cottages, which was poorly constructed and intended only for occupation in summer. This has been demolished, leaving one other cottage, which was put in repair, and is now occupied by the farmer and his family.

The new wing of the hospital is, perhaps, the most important improvement which has been undertaken during late years. It provides three excellent wards for the care and treatment of tuberculosis. Each ward is furnished with a sun-room, where patients who are able to be out of bed can sit during the day to read or play games. In addition to

this the wards are so placed that they are filled with light and sunshine both morning and afternoon. The hospital consists of a central building, two stories in height, and two wings, containing a diet kitchen and dining-rooms for patients. Above the dining-rooms for patients there is a ward containing eleven beds which was originally intended for women, but owing to the large number of male patients to be accommodated, this ward, as well as the two on the ground floor, is used for the treatment of cases of phthisis among men. Single rooms are provided for the advanced cases, by which their last days may be made more comfortable.

After the removal of all the patients to the new hospital wards, Ward B, which had previously been occupied by them, was thoroughly renovated, and all measures possible, short of reconstruction, were taken to disinfect it and put it in a clean condition.

The removal of partitions and changes in plumbing have much improved the male wing, so that better hygienic conditions can now be maintained.

In the hospital the house staff has been assigned the quarters previously occupied by the nurses, and with the reconstruction of bath-rooms, and installation of shower baths, it has given the staff comfortable and homelike quarters.

Owing to the increase in the number of admissions to the women's dormitory, it was necessary to equip a sewing-room in the basement of that building, using the old one for a ward. The present sewing-room cannot be well lighted, and, being in the basement, is not an ideal one, for obvious reasons.

The old wooden sewers, from the men's and women's buildings, have been replaced by iron outlets, extending from the crest of each bank to a point below mean low-water mark, so that the sewerage, instead of remaining on the beach, causing foul odors and an unsightly appearance, is carried away by the tide-water.

Two new boilers of 150 horse-power each have been added to the power station, making a total of six boilers.

The fire apparatus is in charge of the chief engineer and head farmer. Fire drills are held monthly, and the fresh and salt-water systems are used alternately. The former fire extinguishers have been replaced by modern ones in the old buildings, and the new buildings have been supplied, so that with these and the fresh-water standpipes inside and both salt and fresh-water hydrants outside, the institution is well protected against fire.

I wish to call your attention to several changes and additions which seem necessary in order to keep pace with the demands made upon this institution.

A recreation-room where the male inmates can gather, which would combine a smoking-room with facilities for playing games, should be constructed. The removal of the present smoking-room would improve the atmosphere of the building and provide the feeble old men with a well-lighted room in place of the damp, dark basement which is used at present.

The women's dormitory should be provided with a dining-room large enough to accommodate all the inmates at one sitting, whereas it is now necessary to set the tables three times for each meal. It not only requires extra assistance, but the food cannot be kept hot and in proper condition to be served to those eating at the last table.

The hospital is without a receiving-room, which is a serious handicap. Patients should not be taken directly from the ambulance to the ward, but should be received in a separate room, and, after examination by a physician, be transferred to the proper ward. This could readily be done in one of the basements of the present hospital, where separate rooms could be constructed and fitted with baths and toilet-rooms.

The operating-room is too small to accommodate the operators and the nurses who are to receive the operating-room training. It is not aseptic, and therefore is unsatisfactory.

At present there are three separate kitchens for as many buildings. This divides the responsibility of cooking, causes more waste, needs more oversight, and, for these reasons, is unsatisfactory and expensive. Should a kitchen be constructed, it should be connected with other buildings by means of passageways, which would allow food to be transported without exposing it to the cold, and would serve as a means of communication between the several buildings, especially in the winter months.

The institution has quite outgrown the facilities for administration. I therefore urge that a suitable administration building be constructed in connection with the present hospital building, to be used for executive work only, to consist of offices for the Superintendent, the resident staff and the clerks.

Four years ago a building providing for a power plant, bakery and laundry was constructed, but was only two-thirds finished on account of lack of funds. It is quite necessary that this be completed. The present laundry facili-

ties are meagre, and the work demanded of this department has increased very materially, especially since the new buildings have been occupied. The ironing could then be done in its proper department, and a suitable assorting room be provided.

As has been frequently pointed out by the staff there is need for increased hospital accommodation. All of the female patients, and several male patients suffering from phthisis, are still in wards of the old hospital. It is quite evident that if the present rate of increase in the admissions of tuberculous patients continues there must be further provision made for their proper housing. It is an injustice to other patients that they should be subjected to the risk of contracting this disease.

While pointing out the present needs of the Boston Almshouse and Hospital, which are very urgent, I would state that the two new buildings completed during the year, together with the improvements previously mentioned, have done much to increase the efficiency of the institution.

I wish to express the appreciation of the inmates, patients and officers for the untiring efforts of the chaplains in their ministrations to those in their care.

To the many individuals and societies who have supplied us so liberally with literature, we express our thanks.

The officers have been faithful in their endeavors to provide for those in their care, and the success of the institution is due largely to their faithful work.

In concluding this report, I wish to acknowledge the constant support you have given me in the administration of the institution.

Very respectfully,

ARTHUR S. HARTWELL, M.D.,
Superintendent.

REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF THE BOSTON
ALMSHOUSE FOR WOMEN AND AGED
COUPLES, CHARLESTOWN.

CHARLESTOWN DISTRICT,
BOSTON, MASS., January 31, 1903.

To the Pauper Institutions Trustees :

The following report of the Almshouse for Women and Aged Couples, for the year ending January 31, 1903, is respectfully submitted:

Few changes have taken place during the year; the population has been somewhat increased, and the general health record has been unusually good. Good order has prevailed, and there has been willing performance of daily duties on the part of the inmates.

We have greatly appreciated the new steam laundry machinery which has been installed, giving much better results and relieving many hands for other duties. The whole house has been kept in order by minor repairs.

The widening of the street on both sides in front of the institution deprived us of 6,748 feet of land, and necessitated moving back the lodge and building a new fence on the institution side. A new fence will have to be placed on the garden side in the spring.

Our garden was unusually successful both in the quality and quantity of its produce, and we have raised tomato, cabbage, and celery plants, and lettuce for early use in a hot-bed.

We would again most cordially acknowledge the kind ministrations of the clergymen, who are always so ready to come to us, and thank the many friends who have given us frequent and very pleasant entertainments.

I would recommend that during the coming year the large women's dormitory on the fourth floor be improved in various ways, and that beds with springs and mattresses, such as we now have in the infirmary wards, replace the present straw beds throughout the entire house.

I wish especially to thank my officers for their good and loyal work through the year.

My grateful acknowledgments are due the Board for their sympathy and support.

Respectfully,

SARAH G. WEEDEN,
Superintendent.

REPORT OF THE VISITING MEDICAL STAFF OF THE LONG ISLAND HOSPITAL.

BOSTON, January 31, 1903.

To the Pauper Institutions Trustees:

The past year has been one of continued progress. The patients have been more carefully studied, the details of their diseases more systematically recorded, and the hospital has been used more than heretofore for purposes of medical teaching, to the benefit of patients, of the cause of medical education, and of the community at large. It has been a source of gratification to the Visiting Staff to observe the constantly widening influence of the hospital and a deepening public interest in its aims. We have from time to time alluded to the injustice of a law which places the chronic sick in a different social category from those acutely ill. We hope that public sentiment may in time be aroused to a realization of this injustice, leading to action which will ultimately establish the City Hospital for Chronic Diseases on a medical rather than on a social basis. The general question has been further complicated during the past year by legislation regarding notification in cases of tuberculosis of the lungs and the enforced isolation of many such cases at this hospital.

The opening of a detached building containing fifty-one beds for the treatment of patients with tuberculosis has in a measure relieved the congestion of the wards of the general hospital. This building is, however, already insufficient for the demands made upon it; it accommodates no women and not all the men. The result is that both men and women with tuberculosis are still in the general wards — a source of danger to other patients. In justice to patients already in the hospital, no more persons with tuberculosis should be admitted. If more are sent by the authorities, immediate action should be taken to increase the facilities for their proper treatment. There should be no delay in the construction of new and adequate wards. If this be not done, the situation will soon be the same as before the construction of the new hospital for tuberculosis. We would therefore urgently recommend either that the number of patients suf-

fering from tuberculosis be sharply limited, or that speedy provision be made for the proper care of an increased number.

The statement made in our report for 1901 still holds good: "When the new ward for tuberculosis is completed, patients suffering from that disease should no longer be admitted to the general wards, nor should any persons with tuberculosis be allowed to remain in the Almshouse Department. The separation of this from other diseases should be complete and should be so maintained."

A further matter to which we wish to call the attention of your Board is the present method of transportation of patients to and from Long Island. Investigation has shown that discomfort and hardship, if not actual suffering, have been occasioned by the inadequate provisions made for the conveyance of the sick. Delay in reaching Long Island is inevitable, and patients, often in late stages of disease, are subjected to this often dangerous delay, regardless of the degree of their illness. The present system is wholly out of accord with our idea of care of the sick; such inadequate provision for their comfort would not be tolerated in the hospital wards, and should not be during their transportation from the city to the hospital.

In our last report we urged the necessity of a special pathological building. The need for such a building, which should combine the purposes of a morgue and a laboratory, increases with the general developments of the various departments of the hospital. It is to be hoped that work on this building may soon be begun and hurried to completion.

Several changes have taken place in the Visiting and Resident Staff during the past year. Dr. Franklin W. White, after a faithful service, resigned his position of Assistant Visiting Physician, because of stress of other professional work. Dr. Edwin A. Locke has been appointed in his place. Dr. George A. Waterman has been appointed an Assistant Visiting Neurologist. The position of Assistant Physician at the hospital has been abolished and its former incumbent, Dr. J. G. W. Knowlton, has begun private practice in Boston. Dr. George C. Wilkins, Assistant Superintendent and Physician, resigned January 1, to enter private practice at Manchester, N. H. Dr. Simon F. Cox has received the appointment of First Medical Officer to the hospital. The Resident Medical Staff will hereafter consist of the First Medical Officer and four House Officers.

The nursing and general care of the patients has been increasingly satisfactory, and the general efficiency and usefulness of the hospital thereby enhanced.

Finally, we beg to express our appreciation of the continued coöperation of your Board with the Visiting Staff, without which the further development of the hospital would be impossible.

Respectfully submitted,

E. W. TAYLOR, *Secretary.*

For the Visiting Staff.

REPORT OF THE VISITING PHYSICIAN OF THE
BOSTON ALMSHOUSE FOR WOMEN AND
AGED COUPLES, CHARLESTOWN.

BOSTON, February 2, 1903.

*To Sarah G. Weeden, Superintendent, Almshouse for Women
and Aged Couples, Charlestown:*

DEAR MADAM, — I have the honor to submit my report as Visiting Physician of this institution for the year ending January 31, 1903, briefly, as follows:

The health of the inmates has been generally good; no epidemics have prevailed, and there have been but few cases of acute disease. As in past years some cases have been transferred to the Long Island Hospital for treatment.

There were five deaths during the year; of these, 4 were females and 1 male, from the following causes: Chronic diarrhœa, 2; apoplexy, 1; Bright's disease, 1; valvular heart disease, 1; average age of decedents, 76 +.

I have again to thank you and the chief matron, Miss Phillips, for the cordial coöperation given me in caring for the health of the inmates.

Respectfully yours,

R. W. SPRAGUE, M.D.

LONG ISLAND HOSPITAL TRAINING SCHOOL FOR NURSES.

This Training School is established to give a systematic two years' course of training and practice to women desirous of becoming professional nurses.

The school is connected with the Boston Almshouse and Hospital on Long Island, in Boston Harbor. The hospital buildings are new and modern in all their appointments, and contain three hundred beds.

The Superintendent of the Almshouse and Hospital has the general supervision of all matters relating to the school, and application for admission should be made to him. The Superintendent of Nurses has the immediate charge of all the nursing in the hospital, of all persons employed in the wards, and also is responsible for the instruction and management of the pupils in the Training School.

The course of training requires two years, and includes general medical, surgical, maternity and infant nursing.

A fixed course of instruction is given, including lectures and demonstrations on practical points by the medical and surgical staff, recitations on these and from text-books, but chiefly the daily instruction from the Superintendent of Nurses and the graduate head-nurses, and the accurate daily drill in the wards and operating-room.

The instruction includes the general care of the sick, the making of beds, changing bed and body linen, managing of helpless patients in bed, etc.; bathing, prevention and dressing of bed sores; the making and applying of bandages, applying of fomentations and poultices and minor dressings, cupping, the administration of enemias, and use of the female catheter. The pupils are also given lessons in massage. Maternity nursing is taught by practice in the confinement rooms, which includes digital examination of patients. Instruction is also given the pupils how to act in the various emergencies which arise in childbed. Pupils are taught how to cook and serve food for the sick in a proper manner, the feeding of helpless patients, and the feeding and preparation of food for infants.

Instruction is also given in the best practical methods of supplying fresh air, of warming and ventilating sick-rooms in

a proper manner, and the way to take care of sick-rooms for the best good and comfort of the patient; in keeping all utensils and appliances perfectly clean and disinfected; in making accurate observations of the pulse, temperature, respiration, expectorations, the secretions and state of the skin; of mental conditions as to delirium, dementia, etc.; of the condition as to sleep, appetite, effects of diet or of stimulants and medicines, and in the managing of cases of senility and senile dementia. Pupils are taught the administering of medicines and the application of external remedies; how to take notes on cases, the making up of a nurse's record, and the reports to the attending physician.

Candidates will be received between the ages of twenty-one and thirty years. They must be of sound health. They should send a brief personal history, and give the names and addresses of responsible persons, not of their own kin, who know their good character and capabilities. Upon the approved recommendation of the Superintendent they will be received for four months on probation.

At the end of the fourth month candidates, if considered satisfactory to the authorities in charge of the hospital, are permitted to join the school upon signing an agreement to complete the prescribed course of two years, and to conform to all rules.

The right is reserved by the authorities of the hospital to terminate at any time the connection of any pupil for inefficiency, misconduct, generally unsatisfactory record, or for any other reason which may be deemed sufficient.

While the education and training which are afforded are intended to be a full equivalent for their services, there is given the pupils, toward defraying their necessary personal expenses, ten dollars per month during the first year and twelve dollars per month for the second year.

If pupils successfully fulfil the requirements for the full term of two years, and pass the necessary examinations, they will, upon the termination of their service, receive the diploma of the hospital.

There are no fixed dates for the beginning of service, but accepted candidates may enter whenever vacancies occur. Pupils are required after they join the school to wear the Training School uniform and regulation shoes.

BOSTON ALMSHOUSE AND HOSPITAL.

TRAINING SCHOOL FOR NURSE ATTENDANTS — ONE YEAR COURSE.

LIST OF GRADUATES.

(Arranged According to Year and Sequence in Graduation.)

1896.

Miss Emily Bradford.	Miss Arsilla M. Lisson.
Miss Mary Carmen.	Miss Mary McManus.
Mrs. Addie G. Flood.	Mrs. Bridget T. Salmon.
Miss Mary MacAdam.	Miss Elizabeth H. Sullivan.
Miss Alice G. Proctor.	Miss Mabel Sadlier.
Miss Lena Boutellier.	Miss Rachael M. Watson.
Miss H. Pearl Hyde.	

1897.

Miss Edith M. Rose.	Miss Florence McDonald.
Miss Daisy M. Story.	Mrs. Georgie Lynch.
Miss V. Merle Bacon.	Miss Clara A. Reed.
Miss Betsie F. Leonard.	Miss Erminie Mercier.
Miss Catherine McDonald.	

1898.

There were no graduates, as the course was extended from one year to two. Future graduates will take the course of two years.

TRAINING SCHOOL FOR NURSES — TWO YEARS' COURSE.

LIST OF GRADUATES.

(Arranged According to Year and Sequence in Graduation.)

NOTE.—The letters after the name denote present occupation. H. N.—Hospital nursing. P. N.—Private nursing. * Died. † Married.

1899.

Miss Katherine B. MacAdam, H. N.	Miss Margaret A. Chisholm, H. N.
Miss Margaret A. Kelley, P. N.	Miss Rebecca M. Sullivan,
Miss Winifred Dillon, H. N.	(Hospital Stenographer).
Miss Mary B. A. Wells.	Miss Annie R. Gordon, P. N.
Miss Mary E. Fenton, P. N.	† Miss Elsie Young.
Mrs. Ellen Dwyer, P. N.	Miss Lilian Queenan, P. N.
Miss Delia J. Riley,	Miss Margaret L. Corbett, H. N.
(Sister of Charity).	Miss Margaret J. Crain, P. N.
* Miss Sara E. MacGowan.	Miss Gustena E. Gatchell, H. N.
Miss Myretta E. Waite,	Miss Anna O'Connor.
(Northfield Seminary).	Miss Christine Chisholm, P. N.
Miss Julia Kelleher, P. N.	Mrs. Catherine Berry, P. N.

1900.

Miss Priscilla McKenzie,	P. N.	Miss Matilda C. Crane,	P. N.
Miss Caroline J. Foss,	P. N.	Miss Mary A. Sweeney,	P. N.
Miss Christine MacIntosh,	P. N.	Miss Mary T. Thompson,	P. N.
Miss Mabel A. Howard,	P. N.	Miss Frances McKenzie,	P. N.

1901.

Miss Elizabeth Wilbur,	P. N.	Miss Mabelle E. Caldwell,	P. N.
Miss Cécile M. Genoud,	P. N.	Miss Agnes J. Hasenfuss,	P. N.
Miss Helen G. Mulcahy,	P. N.	Miss Mary D. Schafner,	P. N.
Miss Alice L. Flint.		Mrs. Eva N. Marine,	P. N.
Miss Clara Lyons,	H. N.	Miss Bridget T. Manning,	P. N.
Miss Maud M. Neilsen,	H. N.	Mrs. Alice M. Price,	P. N.
Miss Margaret A. Learson,	P. N.		

1902.

Miss Marie E. Graham,	H. N.	Miss Ida M. Lewis,	P. N.
Miss Alice R. Harvey,	P. N.	Miss Bertha M. Pickett,	P. N.
Miss Catherine G. McCullough,		Miss Margaret Queene,	P. N.
	H. N.	Miss Caroline H. Garfield,	P. N.
Miss Alice B. O'Neill,	H. N.	Miss Mary A. Crowley,	H. N.
Miss Theresa M. Carr,	H. N.	Miss Agnes J. Rogers,	P. N.

APPENDIX.

TABULAR FINANCIAL STATEMENTS.

EXPENDITURES FOR ALMSHOUSE AND HOSPITAL, LONG ISLAND,
' 1902-1903.

Salaries :

Archibald J. Ranney, M.D., Superintendent and Resi- dent Physician, December 15, 1901, to January 1, 1902	\$125 00	
Arthur S. Hartwell, M.D., Superintendent and Resi- dent Physician, January 1, 1902, to December 15, 1902, Employees, December 15, 1901, to December 15, 1902,	2,875 00	
	31,444 14	
		<hr/>
		\$34,444 14
Food		38,166 22
Fuel		11,678 83
Repairs and improvements		6,154 89
Medical and surgical supplies		4,336 66
Clothing		4,167 38
Agricultural supplies		3,067 62
Bedding		2,493 21
Household supplies		2,383 46
Furniture and upholstery		2,176 17
Soap and laundry supplies		759 66
Tobacco and snuff		732 28
Religious services		708 24
Liquors		680 50
Printing		394 41
Electric lights		344 15
Insurance on boilers		237 60
Ice		231 25
Stationery		188 39
Disinfectants		174 40
Freight		151 86
Telephone		141 49
Postage		140 00
		<hr/>
<i>Carried forward</i>		\$113,952 81

<i>Brought forward</i>	.	.	.	.	.	\$113,952 81
Burials	.	.	.	.	.	125 07
Lessons in cookery and massage	.	.	.	.	.	80 00
Library and school supplies	.	.	.	.	.	59 41
Oils	.	.	.	.	.	56 56
Entertainment of inmates	.	.	.	.	.	35 95
Transportation	.	.	.	.	.	35 22
Advertising	.	.	.	.	.	6 75
Gasoline	.	.	.	.	.	6 50
Total	.	.	.	.	.	<u>\$114,358 27</u>

EXPENDITURES FOR ALMSHOUSE FOR WOMEN AND AGED COUPLES,
CHARLESTOWN, 1902-1903.

Salaries :

Sarah G. Weeden, Superin-						
tendent, December 15, 1901,						
to December 15, 1902	.					\$1,200 00
Employees, December 15,						
1901, to December 15, 1902,						2,578 06
						<u>\$3,778 06</u>
Food	.	.	.	.	.	4,774 30
Repairs and improvements	.	.	.	.	.	1,374 40
Agricultural supplies	.	.	.	.	.	782 00
Furniture and upholstery	.	.	.	.	.	745 86
Clothing	.	.	.	.	.	439 96
Fuel	.	.	.	.	.	432 60
Bedding	.	.	.	.	.	248 29
Medical and surgical supplies	.	.	.	.	.	236 11
Gas	.	.	.	.	.	214 27
Household supplies	.	.	.	.	.	197 55
Ice	.	.	.	.	.	171 55
Soap and laundry supplies	.	.	.	.	.	160 88
Tobacco and snuff	.	.	.	.	.	114 54
Liquors	.	.	.	.	.	89 28
Telephone	.	.	.	.	.	54 91
Oils	.	.	.	.	.	50 10
Printing	.	.	.	.	.	29 47
Transportation	.	.	.	.	.	24 49
Freight	.	.	.	.	.	19 05
Postage	.	.	.	.	.	15 00
Stationery	.	.	.	.	.	13 98
Library and school supplies	.	.	.	.	.	12 50
Disinfectants	.	.	.	.	.	9 85
Burials	.	.	.	.	.	7 00
Religious services	.	.	.	.	.	1 20
Advertising	.	.	.	.	.	90
Total	.	.	.	.	.	<u>\$13,998 10</u>

EXPENDITURES FOR "OFFICE EXPENSE," 1902-1903.

Salaries	\$3,394 00
Printing	186 62
Stationery	171 65
Postage	76 40
Telephone	62 38
Incidental expenses	14 56
Transportation	3 32
Freight	90
Total	<u>\$3,909 83</u>

EXPENDITURES FOR PAUPER EXPENSE, 1902-1903.

Support of poor at Massachusetts State Sanita- rium, at Rutland	\$1,284 59
Support of poor in charge of Commonwealth	898 79
Support of poor in charge of cities and towns	42 87
Transportation	18 00
Total	<u>\$2,244 25</u>

EXPENDITURES FOR STEAMER "JOHN HOWARD," 1902-1903.

Salaries of captain and crew	\$3,773 34
Repairs	1,189 78
Fuel	366 58
Meals	306 25
Use of boats	247 00
Chandlery and supplies	64 30
Water	52 75
Total	<u>\$6,000 00</u>

RECAPITULATION OF EXPENDITURES.

Almshouse and Hospital, Long Island	\$114,358 27
Almshouse for Women and Aged Couples, Charlestown	13,998 10
Office expense	3,909 83
Pauper expense	2,244 25
Steamer "John Howard"	6,000 00
Total	<u>\$140,510 45</u>

INCOME.

ACCOUNTS DEPOSITED WITH THE CITY COLLECTOR ON ACCOUNT
OF INCOME OF THE DEPARTMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDING
JANUARY 31, 1903.

Almshouse and Hospital, Long Island.

Board of inmates	\$3,787 36
Medical care of patient from Ward's Island	15 00
Physicians' fees	105 25
Sale of junk	84 80
Horse-hire	3 00
Labor	54
Total	<u>\$3,995 95</u>

Almshouse for Women and Aged Couples, Charlestown.

Board of inmates	<u>\$543 58</u>
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Pauper Expense Account.

Board of inmate	<u>\$14 00</u>
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COMPARISON OF ACCOUNTS DEPOSITED WITH CITY COLLECTOR ON
ACCOUNT OF INCOME FOR THE YEARS ENDING JANUARY 31,
1902, AND JANUARY 31, 1903.

	January 31, 1902.	January 31, 1903.	Increase.	Decrease.
Almshouse and Hospital, Long Island.....	\$4,128 02	\$3,995 95	.....	\$132 07
Almshouse for Women and Aged Couples, Charlestown	531 14	543 58	\$12 44	
Pauper Expense Account.....	.....	14 00	14 00	
Totals.....	\$4,659 16	\$4,553 53	.....	\$105,63

ACTUAL COLLECTIONS MADE BY CITY COLLECTOR ON ACCOUNT
OF INCOME OF DEPARTMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDING JANU-
ARY 31, 1903.

Boston Almshouse and Hospital, Long Island	\$4,045 05
Boston Almshouse for Women and Aged Couples, Charlestown	117 29
Pauper Expense Account	34 00
Total	<u>\$4,196 34</u>

COMPARISON OF EXPENDITURES OF THE INSTITUTIONS FOR THE
YEARS ENDING JANUARY 31, 1902, AND JANUARY 31, 1903.

	Expenditure for 12 Months		Increase.	Decrease.
	Ending Jan. 31, 1902.	Ending Jan. 31, 1903.		
Almshouse and Hospital, Long Island.....	\$114,644 62	\$114,358 27	.....	\$286 35
Almshouse for Women and Aged Couples, Charlestown	13,989 95	13,998 10	\$8 15	
Totals.....	\$128,634 57	\$128,356 37	.....	\$278 20

COMPARISON OF ACTUAL COST OF THE INSTITUTIONS FOR THE
YEARS ENDING JANUARY 31, 1902, AND JANUARY 31, 1903.

	1902.	1903.				
	Actual Cost.	Expended.	Actual Income.	Actual Cost.	In- crease.	De- crease.
Almshouse and Hos- pital, Long Island,	\$110,627 65	\$114,358 27	\$4,045 05	\$110,313 22	.....	\$314 43
Almshouse for Women and Aged Couples, Charles- town.....	13,075 10	13,998 10	117 29	13,880 81	\$805 71	
Totals.....	\$123,702 75	\$128,356 37	\$4,162 34	\$124,194 03	\$491 28	

AVERAGE EXPENDITURE FOR, AND ACTUAL COST OF, EACH INMATE
OF THE INSTITUTIONS FOR THE YEAR ENDING JANUARY 31, 1903.

	EXPENDITURE.		ACTUAL COST.	
	Per Year.	Per Week.	Per Year.	Per Week.
Almshouse and Hospital, Long Island.....	\$168 67	\$3 24	\$162 70	\$3 13
Almshouse for Women and Aged Couples, Charlestown.....	133 32	2 56	132 20	2 54

Per capita cost in Almshouse Department, Long Island, per year, \$123.76; per week, \$2.38.

Per capita cost in Hospital Department, Long Island, per year, \$331.24; per week, \$6.37.

SPECIAL LOAN APPROPRIATIONS.

APPROPRIATION FOR COAL-SHEDS, LONG ISLAND.

Amount of appropriation	\$4,000 00
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No drafts.

APPROPRIATION FOR COMPLETION OF BAKERY, POWER-HOUSE, AND SALT WATER FIRE SERVICE, LONG ISLAND.

Balance from 1901-1902	\$5,690 13
New boilers, setting, and flue (Edw. Kendall & Sons)	\$4,433 62
Connections	1,247 68
Testing	8 83
	<hr/>
	5,690 13

APPROPRIATION FOR ALMSHOUSE, LONG ISLAND, IMPROVEMENTS IN BARN.

Balance from 1901-1902	\$1,509 49
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No drafts.

APPROPRIATION FOR NEW WING FOR HOSPITAL, LONG ISLAND.

Balance from 1901-1902	\$23,642 97
Additional appropriation, 1902- 1903	10,000 00
	<hr/>
	\$33,642 97
Contract for construction of building (Chas. King & Co.),	\$21,292 00
Contract for steam-fitting (A. B. Franklin)	3,375 25
Contract for plumbing (Huey Bros.)	3,197 00
Contract for plastering (J. H. Townsend)	2,455 00
Contract for electric work (E. C. Lewis)	2,079 50
Architect's fees	949 76
Electric work	78 00
Advertising	13 13
	<hr/>
	33,439 64
Unexpended balance	<hr/>
	\$203 33

APPROPRIATION FOR NURSES' HOME, LONG ISLAND.

Balance from 1901-1902 . . .	\$11,735 42	
Additional appropriation 1902-1903	3,000 00	
	<hr/>	\$14,735 42
Contract for construction of building (Chas. King & Co.),	\$6,493 00	
Contract for steam-fitting (A. B. Franklin)	1,912 75	
Contract for electric work (E. C. Lewis)	1,510 00	
Contract for plumbing (Huey Bros.)	817 00	
Architect's fees	689 78	
Contract for plastering (J. H. Townsend)	307 35	
Boiler connections	779 22	
Electric work	60 39	
Transferred	395 02	
	<hr/>	12,964 51
Unexpended balance		<u>\$1,770 91</u>

APPROPRIATION FOR HOSPITAL WING AND NURSES' HOME, LONG ISLAND, FITTING AND FURNISHING.

Amount of appropriation . . .	\$8,000 00	
Increased by transfer	395 02	
	<hr/>	\$8,395 02
Hospital	\$3,356 31	
Nurses' Home	3,039 21	
Hospital (concreting and sewer connections)	1,999 50	
	<hr/>	<u>8,395 02</u>

APPROPRIATION FOR COAL POCKET AND STRENGTHENING WHARF, EASTERLY SIDE OF LONG ISLAND.

Amount of appropriation authorized, but not issued . . .	\$11,000 00	
Loan issued, 1902-1903		\$1,000 00
License (Harbor and Land Commission)		30 24
		<hr/>
Balance of appropriation		<u>\$969 76</u>

APPROPRIATION FOR MORTUARY AND RECEIVING ROOM, LONG ISLAND.

Amount of loan authorized, but not issued . . .	<u>\$10,000 00</u>
No drafts.	

APPROPRIATION FOR TIE-UP FOR CATTLE, LONG ISLAND.

Amount of loan authorized, but not issued . .	<u>\$4,500 00</u>
No drafts.	

APPROPRIATION FOR EXTENSION OF ELECTRIC PLANT,
LONG ISLAND.

Amount of loan authorized, but not issued . .	<u>\$3,000 00</u>
No drafts.	

APPROPRIATION FOR ICE HOUSE, LONG ISLAND.

Amount of loan authorized, but not issued . .	<u>\$2,000 00</u>
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STAFF OF OFFICERS AND SALARIES PAID,
JANUARY 31, 1903.

(* Non-resident at Institution.)

OFFICE SERVICE OF THE DEPARTMENT.

Designation of Office.	Salary per Month.
*1 Executive clerk (at 28 Court square, Boston)	\$100 00
*1 Stenographer and typewriter (at 28 Court square, Boston),	75 00
1 Bookkeeper, stenographer and typewriter (at Long Island)	70 00
1 Assistant bookkeeper (at Long Island)	30 00

FOR RELIGIOUS SERVICES AT LONG ISLAND.

*1 Chaplain	50 00
*1 "	30 00
*1 Organist	25 00
*1 "	12 50

BOSTON ALMSHOUSE AND HOSPITAL, LONG ISLAND.

1 Superintendent and resident physician	250 00
1 Assistant superintendent	100 00
1 First medical officer	100 00
*1 Pathologist	41 67
4 House-officers (unpaid).	
1 Druggist	60 00
1 Storekeeper	40 00
1 Chief engineer	83 33
2 Assistant engineers	50 00
2 " "	45 00
3 Firemen	40 00
1 Farmer	50 00
5 Assistant farmers	25 00
1 Gardener	25 00
1 Herdsman	18 00
1 Receiving officer	35 00
1 Relief officer	35 00
2 Watchmen	30 00
1 Carpenter	50 00
1 "	40 00
1 Painter	55 00
1 "	45 00
1 Laundryman	30 00
5 Orderlies	25 00
1 Wardman	14 00
1 Baker	60 00
1 Cook (male)	65 00
1 Stenographer	25 00
1 Housekeeper	30 00
2 Matrons	35 00
5 "	20 00
1 Superintendent of nurses	75 00
1 Night superintendent of nurses	35 00
7 Head nurses	30 00
15 Nurses (second year training)	12 00
21 " (first year training)	10 00

	Designation of Office.	Salary per Month.
1	Cook	\$30 00
2	Cooks	25 00
3	Housemaids	18 00
4	Wardmaids	14 00
1	Laundress	22 00
1	"	20 00

ALMSHOUSE FOR WOMEN AND AGED COUPLES, CHARLESTOWN.

1	Superintendent	100 00
*1	Visiting physician	41 67
1	Farmer	35 00
1	Matron	25 00
2	Matrons	20 00
1	Cook	20 00
1	Watchman	20 00
1	Baker	15 00
1	Inside helper	15 00

STEAMER "JOHN HOWARD."

1	Captain	90 00
1	Mate and pilot	60 00
1	Engineer	75 00
1	Assistant engineer	50 00
1	Fireman and deck-hand	40 00



INVENTORY AND APPRAISAL OF REAL AND PERSONAL ESTATE, JANUARY 31, 1903.

OFFICE OF THE TRUSTEES, BOSTON.

Furniture, etc.	\$748 16
Stationery and office supplies	85 00
Total	<u>\$833 16</u>

ALMSHOUSE AND HOSPITAL, LONG ISLAND.

Land	\$220,800 00
Men's building	100,000 00
Women's building	70,000 00
Hospital	140,000 00
Nurses' Home	22,000 00
Chapel	11,500 00
Residence of superintendent	10,500 00
Power-house and equipment	78,670 00
Cottage and barn	5,250 00
Piggery, hen-house, etc.	1,800 00
Ice-house	700 00
Mortuary	400 00
Two wharves, with houses	1,500 00
Water-works	26,000 00
Electrical plant	7,500 00
Laundry machinery	2,200 00
	<u>\$698,820 00</u>
Mechanical fixtures	600 00
Furniture and household supplies	19,792 00
Clothing, bedding and dry goods	16,338 98
Provisions and groceries	1,040 34
Soap and laundry supplies	5 00
Library supplies	325 00
Stationery	400 00
Medical and surgical supplies	3,500 00
Liquors	250 00
Tobacco and snuff	94 80
Oil and gasoline	63 56
Ice	900 00
Fuel	7,775 00
Building materials and tools	521 57
Carriages and agricultural implements	2,323 50
Live stock	3,252 00
Farm products	1,126 60
Total	<u>\$757,128 35</u>

ALMSHOUSE FOR WOMEN AND AGED COUPLES, CHARLESTOWN.

* Land	\$30,700 00	
Buildings	22,000 00	
Stable	800 00	
Sheds	1,200 00	
		<u>\$54,700 00</u>
Mechanical fixtures		1,865 28
Furniture and household supplies		1,928 88
Clothing, bedding and dry goods		1,541 19
Provisions and groceries		538 38
Soap and laundry supplies		98 84
Library supplies		10 00
Stationery		15 00
Medical and surgical supplies		112 06
Tobacco and snuff		27 36
Fuel		101 00
Building materials and tools		403 50
Agricultural supplies (feed for cattle, etc.)		117 25
Carriages, wagons and agricultural implements		600 25
Live stock : One horse, 3 cows, 10 pigs, 25 hens,		437 50
Total		<u><u>\$62,496 49</u></u>

STEAMER "JOHN HOWARD."

Steamer	\$15,000 00
Boats	90 00
Fire-hose	1,918 75
Ship chandlery, etc.	237 25
Cabin furniture	25 00
Total	<u><u>\$17,271 00</u></u>

RECAPITULATION OF VALUATION.

Office of the Trustees, Boston	\$833 16
Boston Almshouse and Hospital, Long Island	757,128 35
Boston Almshouse for Women and Aged Couples, Charlestown	62,496 49
Steamer "John Howard"	17,271 00
Total valuation of all department property,	<u><u>\$837,729 00</u></u>

* Valuation as estimated by City Assessors on May 1, 1902, previous to the taking of 6,748 feet of land by the Street Department for the widening of Alford street.

MANUFACTURES AND PRODUCTS.

ALMSHOUSE AND HOSPITAL, LONG ISLAND.

Articles Manufactured in Sewing-room.

Bedticks	109	Women's Flannel	
Mattresses	85	Drawers	72
Pillowticks	180	Women's Cotton Draw-	
Sheets	1,344	ers	572
Pillowslips	1,272	Women's Nightgowns .	812
Towels	1,760	“ Nightcaps	72
Tablecloths	85	“ Waists	486
Table Napkins	108	Gingham Aprons . . .	952
Camisoles	22	White Aprons	367
Operating Gowns . . .	18	Pajamas	12
Awnings	5	Men's Overalls	89
Window Draperies . . .	25	“ Jumpers	72
Window Curtains . . .	90	“ Coats (white) . . .	6
Bed Jackets	15	“ Trousers	2
Screen Covers	206	“ Shirts (wool) . . .	403
Tea Bags	72	“ “ (cotton)	637
Clothes Bags	54	“ Nightshirts	159
Clothes-pin Bags . . .	12	“ Drawers	546
Cushions	10	“ S u s p e n d e r s	
Rugs	24	(pairs)	389
Holdes	115	Boys' Trousers (pairs),	4
Shrouds	193	“ Blouses	6
Ambulance Cover . . .	1	Baby Dresses	36
Dynamo Covers	5	“ Cloaks	6
Cart Cover	1	“ Jackets	12
Women's Cotton		“ Petticoats	48
Dresses	425	“ Napkins	236
Women's Petticoats . .	350	“ Nightgowns	36
Women's Cotton		Shoulder Shawls . . .	428
Chemises	750	Handkerchiefs	60
Women's Flannel		Bureau Scarfs	108
Chemises	108	Table Covers	72
		Tray Cloths	300

Clothing Repaired.

Men's Shirts	2,420	Men's Trousers	278
“ Drawers	1,740	“ Hose	3,288
“ Overalls	31	“ Aprons	56
“ Jumpers	80	Women's Dresses . . .	1,994
“ Coats	74	“ Petticoats	876

Women's Drawers . . .	2,114	Bedspreads	160
“ Waists	567	Bedticks	76
“ Chemises	2,136	Blankets	50
“ Nightgowns	1,260	Sheets	45
“ Aprons	276	Pillowslips	36
“ Stockings		Pillowticks	100
(pairs)	2,756	Men's Vests	43
Tablecloths	80	Camisoles	25

Farm Products.

Hay	50	tons	at \$17 00	\$850 00
Silage	200	“	“ 5 00	1,000 00
Corn Fodder	50	“	“ 4 00	200 00
Corn	1,140	dozen	“ 12	136 80
Pork	17,901	pounds	“ 8½	1,521 58
Milk	82,407	quarts	“ 5½	4,532 38
Ice	300	tons	“ 2 50	750 00
Beets	62	bushels	“ 50	31 00
Beet Greens	10	“	“ 25	2 50
Rhubarb	2,506	pounds	“ 2	50 12
Lettuce	707	heads	“ 3	21 21
Summer Squash	427	pounds	“ 3	12 81
Peas	38	bushels	“ 1 00	38 00
Beans	69	“	“ 1 00	69 00
Cucumbers	251½	dozen	“ 25	62 87
Squash	2,040	pounds	“ 4	81 60
Tomatoes	84¼	bushels	“ 60	50 55
Pumpkins	510	pounds	“ 4	20 40
Peppers	2½	bushels	“ 60	1 50
Celery	62½	dozen	“ 36	22 50
Carrots	79	bushels	“ 50	39 50
Cabbage	293	barrels	“ 1 00	293 00
Onions	143	bushels	“ 1 00	143 00
Radishes	632	dozen	“ 3	18 96
Turnips	300	bushels	“ 50	150 00
Shoats	87		“ 7 00	609 00
Hogs	50		“ 15 00	750 00
				<hr/> <hr/> \$11,458 28 <hr/> <hr/>

ALMSHOUSE FOR WOMEN AND AGED COUPLES, CHARLESTOWN.

Articles Manufactured in Sewing-room.

18 Bedticks.	36 Table Napkins.
240 Tick Pillowslips.	4 Sash Curtains.
1 Stretcher Cover.	21 Window Shades.
267 Sheets.	6 Rugs (bound).
247 Pillowslips.	3 Clothes Bags.
119 Towels.	8 Bonnet Bags.

8 Cushions.	4 Men's Gingham Coats.
2 Trunk Covers.	6 pairs Suspenders.
1 Awning.	34 Women's Dresses.
3 Washing Machine Covers.	55 " Nightdresses.
8 Barber Cloths.	62 " Petticoats.
26 Tea Bags.	171 " Chemises.
6 Bread Cloths.	55 " Drawers.
6 Dusters.	4 Flannel Waists.
42 Napkins.	4 Cotton "
1 Carpenter's Apron.	148 Aprons.
6 Shrouds.	11 Flannel Shawls.
52 Men's Wool Drawers.	125 Pairs Stockings.
56 " " Shirts.	18 " Mittens.
52 " Cotton "	4 Caps.
38 " Overalls.	12 Bibs.
24 " Jumpers.	

Farm Products.

Corn	500 dozen ears at	\$0 12	\$60 00
Celery	100 bunches "	30	30 00
Lettuce	900 heads "	03	27 00
Cabbage	1,500 " "	05	75 00
Rhubarb	300 pounds "	02	6 00
Cucumbers	12 dozen "	25	3 00
Beans	8 bushels "	1 15	9 20
Peas	10 " "	85	8 50
Tomatoes	120 " "	62½	75 00
Onions	5 " "	1 00	5 00
Turnips	75 " "	40	30 00
Beets	40 " "	50	20 00
Carrots	25 " "	50	12 50
Parsnips	120 " "	50	60 00
Milk	9,322 quarts "	06	559 32
Mangel Wurtzel	5 tons "	17 00	85 00

\$1,065 52

POPULATION, STATISTICS, BOSTON ALMSHOUSE AND HOSPITAL,
LONG ISLAND.

From February 1, 1902, to January 31, 1903.

Day of Month.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	January.
1.....	720	732	693	659	644	627	626	640	659	674	689	738
2.....	721	730	689	663	644	630	624	640	656	671	692	738
3.....	721	730	689	667	643	633	623	642	658	670	695	742
4.....	720	732	691	664	643	630	623	643	658	669	694	742
5... ..	721	732	693	664	641	630	627	644	658	670	691	742
6.....	721	730	691	664	641	627	628	645	658	673	691	743
7.....	722	734	691	670	636	627	629	643	660	674	685	747
8.....	723	734	687	667	636	627	623	643	661	673	685	751
9.....	723	732	686	664	636	630	626	641	663	675	680	755
10.....	723	732	686	667	631	627	624	642	664	675	681	751
11.....	726	736	687	665	631	634	624	643	665	676	687	749
12.....	726	735	686	665	630	628	622	648	664	675	695	749
13.....	727	730	685	656	632	628	622	648	664	676	695	753
14.....	731	725	685	653	631	628	623	647	665	679	693	755
15.....	731	729	677	653	627	626	627	647	667	683	693	754
16.....	728	726	676	648	627	626	629	648	665	681	695	758
17.....	723	726	681	650	629	628	629	653	668	681	699	759
18.....	723	724	683	644	629	627	629	650	667	676	706	762
19.....	726	721	683	644	622	629	631	652	667	675	708	762
20.....	731	718	683	643	624	629	632	654	667	679	712	761
21.....	733	720	683	649	630	629	634	652	664	680	717	763
22.....	733	720	679	651	633	627	637	652	663	680	717	764
23.....	733	720	677	652	633	632	638	648	663	683	720	764
24.....	733	720	674	652	634	632	637	652	666	683	728	765
25.....	734	717	676	652	636	636	637	653	668	685	734	767
26.....	739	715	677	652	636	638	637	657	665	686	734	767
27.....	735	714	677	654	635	633	640	657	665	687	732	768
28.....	732	712	677	653	635	633	641	652	664	686	734	771
29.....	.....	709	663	654	627	629	640	652	665	686	734	769
30.....	.....	704	659	656	627	630	643	656	670	689	736	768
31.....	.....	704	.....	655	.....	630	640	.....	672	.....	737	771
Average...	727	724	682	656	633	630	630	648	664	678	706	756
Maximum.	739	736	693	670	645	638	643	657	672	689	737	771
Minimum..	720	704	659	643	622	626	622	640	656	669	680	738

Average, 678. Maximum, 771. Minimum, 622.

ALMSHOUSE AND HOSPITAL, LONG ISLAND.
Movement of Population.

	Male.	Female.	Total.		Male.	Female.	Total.
Remaining Jan. 31, 1902,	352	368	720	Discharged during yr..	273	292	565
Admitted since.....	424	403	827	Died during year.....	121	104	225
Born	7	9	16	Remaining Jan. 31, 1903	389	384	773
Grand total.....	783	780	1,563	Grand total.....	783	780	1,563

ALMSHOUSE FOR WOMEN AND AGED COUPLES, CHARLESTOWN.
Movement of Population.

	Male.	Female.	Total.		Male.	Female.	Total.
Remaining Jan. 31, 1902,	25	75	100	Discharged during yr.	13	43	56
Admitted since.....	21	51	72	Died during year.....	1	5	6
Grand total.....	46	126	172	Remaining Jan. 31, 1903	32	78	110
				Grand total.....	46	126	172

NUMBER OF INMATES REMAINING IN THE INSTITUTIONS JANUARY
31, 1902 AND 1903.

	Jan. 31, 1902.	Jan. 31, 1903.	Increase.
Alms house and Hospital, Long Island.....	720	773	53
Alms house for Women and Aged Couples, Charles- town.....	100	110	10
Total.....	820	883	63

AVERAGE NUMBER OF INMATES DURING THE YEARS ENDING
JANUARY 31, 1902 AND 1903.

	1902.	1903.	Increase.
Alms house and Hospital, Long Island.....	638	678	40
Alms house for Women and Aged Couples, Charles- town.....	94	105	11
Total.....	732	783	51

ALMSHOUSE AND HOSPITAL, LONG ISLAND.

Total Admissions, Daily Average Population, etc., for Ten Years.

YEAR.	Total Admissions.	First Admission.	Number remaining on date of Annual Report.	Daily Average Population.	Increase.	Decrease.
1893-94....	1,705	379	919	728	.....	84
1894-95....	1,951	364	960	806	78	.....
1895-96....	1,501	352	815	693	.....	113
1896-97....	1,310	385	853	706	13	.....
1897-98....	1,020	381	853	689	.....	17
1898-99....	1,038	369	861	706	17	.....
1899-1900..	714	389	650	658	.....	48
1900-01....	690	280	671	617	.....	41
1901-02....	758	509	720	638	21	.....
1902-03....	843	518	773	678	40	.....

ALMSHOUSE FOR WOMEN AND AGED COUPLES, CHARLESTOWN.

Total Admissions, Daily Average Population, etc., for Ten Years.

YEAR.	Total Admissions.	Number remaining on date of Annual Report.	Daily Average Population.	Increase.	Decrease.
1893-94	187	166	145	1	.....
1894-95	144	161	157	12	.....
1895-96	108	160	151	.....	6
1896-97	111	145	148	.....	3
1897-98	110	140	138	.....	10
1898-99	45	96	107	.....	31
1899-1900	52	102	95	.....	12
1900-01	42	98	93	.....	2
1901-02	45	100	94	1	.....
1902-03	72	110	105	11	.....

ALMSHOUSE AND HOSPITAL, LONG ISLAND.

Occupation of Men Admitted.

	Men's Building.	Hospital.	Total.
No stated occupation	10	4	14
Out-of-door Labor (chiefly unskilled and irregular).			
Laborers	57	34	152
Longshoremen	3	2	
Sailors	4	1	
Teamsters	18	17	
Hostlers	3	4	
Farm-hands	1	.....
Pedlers	2	3	
Messengers .....	.....	1
Fishermen .....	.....	2
Out-of-door Labor (implying some skill and some regularity of employment).			
Farmers	1	16
Gardeners	1	1	
Bill-posters	1	.....
Coachmen	1	3	
Miners .....	.....	1
Street Railway Conductors .....	.....	1
Car-drivers .....	.....	1
Pavers .....	.....	1
Contractors .....	.....	1
“ foremen .....	.....	1
Cab-drivers	2	.....
Mechanics and Trade Workers.			
BUILDING TRADES:			
Carpenters	3	6	36
Wood-workers	1	.....
Plumbers	4	.....
“ helpers .....	.....	1
Painters	7	5	
Glaziers .....	.....	1
Masons	2	.....
Paper-hangers	1	.....
Brick-layers	3	.....
Roofers	1	1	
WORKERS ON METALS:			
Steam and gas-fitters	8	32
Iron-workers .....	.....	5
Tinsmiths .....	.....	1
Blacksmiths	1	1	
Machinists	5	4	
“ helpers	1	.....
Brass-workers	3	.....
Wire-workers .....	.....	1
Tool-sharpeners .....	.....	1
Stove-mounters .....	.....	1
<i>Carried forward</i>	136	114	250

Occupation of Men Admitted. — Continued.

	Men's Building.	Hospital.	Total.
<i>Brought forward</i>	136	114	250
FACTORY WORKERS:			
Plate glass workers.....	1	} 24
Marble-workers.....	1	4	
Spinners.....	.....	1
Upholsterers.....	2	.....
Furniture-polishers.....	.....	1
Cabinet-makers.....	1	3	
Piano-stringers.....	1	.....
“ polishers.....	.....	1
Picture frame makers.....	.....	1
Soap-makers.....	.....	1
Comb-makers.....	1	.....
Sail-makers.....	.....	1
Cigar-makers.....	2	} 8
Trunk-makers.....	1	.....
Paper-makers.....	1	.....
CLOTHING TRADES:			
Hatters.....	1	} 12
Tailors.....	2	4	
Shirt waist cutters.....	1	.....
Shoemakers.....	3	1	
FOOD PREPARATION:			
Caterers.....	1	} 8
Cooks.....	.....	2
Bakers.....	1	3	
Meat-cutters.....	.....	1
OTHER TRADES AND OCCUPATIONS:			
Coopers.....	2	} 69
Fur-dressers.....	1	.....
Carpet-layers.....	.....	1
Elevator-men.....	.....	1
Telegraph-linemen.....	1	.....
Canvassers.....	.....	1
Bartenders.....	2	1	
Printers.....	2	3	
Barbers.....	1	1	
Engineers.....	3	1	
Firemen.....	.....	2
Watchmen.....	1	2	
Store-keepers.....	2	1	
Waiters.....	1	7	
Clerks.....	7	9	
Salesmen.....	3	4	
Musicians.....	1	.....
Electricians.....	.....	2
Laundrymen.....	.....	2
Porters.....	.....	2
Bell-boys.....	.....	1
Lawyers.....	1	.....
<i>Carried forward</i>	182	181	363

Occupation of Men Admitted. — Concluded.

	Men's Building.	Hospital.	Total.
<i>Brought forward</i>	182	181	363
Hair-workers.....	1	} 12
Inventors.....	1	.....
Teachers.....	.....	1
Real Estate business.....	.....	1
Florists.....	1	1	
Shippers.....	1	.....
Janitors.....	1	1	
Undertakers.....	1	.....
Carriage painters.....	1	.....
Sign painters.....	1	.....
Total	190	185	375

ALMSHOUSE AND HOSPITAL, LONG ISLAND.

Occupation of Women Admitted.

	Women's Building.	Hospital.	Total.
No stated occupation	16	23	39
DOMESTIC SERVICE:			
Housewives or general housework (presumably unskilled).....	118	117	} 284
Housekeepers.....	.....	1
Cooks.....	9	10	
Waitresses.....	4	6	
Laundresses.....	8	7	
Charwomen.....	4	.....
FACTORY WORKERS:			
Waste-sorters.....	1	} 12
Book-folders.....	1	.....
Bag-makers.....	2	.....
Candy-makers.....	.....	1
Mill-hands.....	1	1	
Machine-operators.....	.....	1
Razor-strap-makers.....	.....	1
Shoe-shop-workers.....	.....	1
Shop-girls (kind unknown).....	.....	2
TRADES, ETC.:			
Tailoresses.....	8	2	} 25
Dressmakers.....	.....	1
Seamstresses.....	4	2	
Nurses.....	1	1	
Pedlers.....	.....	1
Saleswomen.....	1	1	
Nursery-maids.....	1	.....
School-teachers.....	.....	1
Clairvoyants.....	.....	1
Total	178	182	360

ALMSHOUSE FOR WOMEN AND AGED COUPLES, CHARLESTOWN.

Occupation of Persons Admitted.

MEN.					WOMEN.				
Barbers	.	.	.	1	No stated occupation	.		1	
Laborers	.	.	.	4	Housewives or general				
Carpenters	.	.	.	1	housework (presumably				
Painters	.	.	.	1	unskilled)	.	.	.	11
Tailors	.	.	.	2	Cooks	.	.	.	1
Freight-handlers	.	.	.	1	Laundresses	.	.	.	1
Brick-masons	.	.	.	1	Tailoresses	.	.	.	1
Clerks	.	.	.	1					—
Coopers	.	.	.	1					15
				—					
				13					

DATA CONCERNING 388 MEN OF ADULT POPULATION OF 763 PERSONS ADMITTED TO THE CITY ALMSHOUSES DURING THE YEAR ENDING JANUARY 31, 1903.

MEN.	AGE PERIODS.								Total	Per cent.
	Under 25	25 to 35	35 to 45	45 to 55	55 to 65	65 to 75	75 to 85	Over 85		
SOCIAL CONDITION.										
Single.....	24	50	60	46	17	5	3	1	206	53+
Married.....	1	11	15	23	18	7	2	1	78	20+
Widowed.....		2	11	20	25	16	8	.....	82	21—
Divorced or separated.....		1	5	8	2	3	1	.....	20	5+
Deserted.....		...	1	....	....	....	1	.....	2	1—
Total.....	25	64	92	97	62	31	15	2	388	
Per cent.....	6+	16+	24—	25	16—	8—	4—	1—		
NUMBER OF TIMES ADMITTED TO ALMSHOUSE.										
1st.....	22	47	54	53	37	16	8	1	238	61+
1 to 10	3	16	26	33	20	14	5	.....	117	30+
10 to 20		1	7	7	2	1	1	1	20	5+
20 to 30 .....		...	3	2	3	....	....	.....	8	2+
Over 30 .....		...	2	2	...	....	1	.....	5	1+
Total.....	25	64	92	97	62	31	15	2	388	
ADMITTED ON ARRIVAL TO										
Hospital.	15	40	49	44	26	8	3	.....	185	48—
Dormitory.....	10	24	43	53	36	23	12	2	203	52+
Total.....	25	64	92	97	62	31	15	2	388	
Died.....										
Discharged	1	10	13	13	14	4	2	.....	57	15—
Discharged and readmitted.....	13	22	27	24	15	5	3	1	110	29—
Remaining.....	3	*10	3	*9	6	3	1	.....	35	8+
	8	22	49	51	27	19	9	1	186	48—
Total.....	25	64	92	97	62	31	15	2	388	
[* One died after readmission.]										
RECORD INDICATING HABITS.										
Recorded as intemperate....	7	44	70	70	39	18	9	1	258	66+
Have had penal commitments...	3	15	31	25	13	5	2	.....	94	24+
PREVIOUS PUBLIC RELIEF.										
Aided by Overseers of the Poor, Parents aided by Overseers of the Poor or in Almshouse....	1	1	6	11	13	4	3	1	40	10+
Inmate aided as a minor	11	29	20	12	....	1	....	.....	73	19—
Inmate's minor children aided..	4	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	6	1+
Inmate in other Almshouses....	....	....	1	1	1	..	....	.....	3	1—
	2	3	3	3	3	1	....	.....	15	4—
INSANITY.										
Parents insane (one or both)....	.....	6	1	3	....	....	....	.....	10	2+
Inmate formerly in Insane Hospital.....	....	1	4	3	4	1	....	.....	13	3+
Committed to Insane Hospital from Almshouse during year, Formerly at Observation Hospital.....	.....	....	1	....	1	1	....	.....	3	1—
	.....	1	2	5	1	....	....	.....	9	2+

BASIS OF ABOVE EXAMINATION.

Total admissions at Long Island (843) and Charlestown (72) 915
Deducting admission of children (45) and all readmissions (70) and transfers (37), 152
Leaving, as basis of examination, 388 men and 375 women..... 763

DATA CONCERNING **375 WOMEN** OF ADULT POPULATION
OF 763 PERSONS ADMITTED TO THE CITY ALMSHOUSES DURING THE YEAR ENDING JANUARY 31, 1903.

WOMEN.	AGE PERIODS.								Total	Per cent.
	Under 25	25 to 35	35 to 45	45 to 55	55 to 65	65 to 75	75 to 85	Over 85		
SOCIAL CONDITION.										
Single.....	17	11	17	11	21	16	3	1	97	26—
Married.....	3	17	17	17	14	2	2	.....	72	19+
Widowed .....	.....	7	22	34	41	35	20	3	162	43+
Divorced or separated.....	2	4	2	4	2	3	.....	.....	17	5—
Deserted.....	1	4	13	3	3	3	.....	.....	27	7+
Total.....	23	43	71	69	81	59	25	4	375	
Per cent	6+	11—	20—	18+	21+	16—	7—	1+		
NUMBER OF TIMES ADMITTED TO ALMSHOUSE.										
1st.....	20	33	43	33	46	33	18	4	230	61+
1 to 10.....	3	10	25	30	27	22	7	.....	124	33+
10 to 20.....	.....	.....	2	4	5	4	.....	.....	15	4
20 to 30.....	.....	.....	1	2	2	.....	.....	.....	5	1+
Over 30.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	1—
Total	23	43	71	69	81	59	25	4	375	
ADMITTED ON ARRIVAL TO										
Hospital.....	20	32	49	30	26	15	8	2	182	49—
Dormitory.....	3	11	22	39	55	44	17	2	193	51+
Total.....	23	43	71	69	81	59	25	4	375	
DIED, DISCHARGED, DISCHARGED AND READMITTED, REMAINING.										
Died	1	5	7	5	11	8	4	1	42	11+
Discharged	10	24	36	27	19	17	6	1	140	37+
Discharged and readmitted.....	1	....	*6	7	†13	5	1	.....	33	9—
Remaining.....	11	14	22	30	38	29	14	2	160	43—
Total.....	23	43	71	69	81	59	25	4	375	
[* One died after readmission.]										
[† Two died after readmission.]										
RECORD INDICATING HABITS.										
Recorded as intemperate.....	4	20	32	29	27	13	3	.....	128	34+
Have had penal commitments...	1	7	19	19	10	2	3	.....	61	16+
PREVIOUS PUBLIC RELIEF.										
Aided by Overseers of the Poor. ....	.....	5	17	21	26	20	13	1	103	27+
Parents aided by Overseers of the Poor, or in Almshouse	5	8	6	....	1	.....	.....	.....	20	5+
Inmate aided as a minor	1	1	1	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	1—
Inmate's minor children aided..	1	4	8	4	...	.....	.....	.....	17	5—
Inmate in other Almshouses....	.....	1	3	4	1	2	.....	.....	11	3—
INSANITY.										
Parents insane (one or both)....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	1—
Inmate formerly in Insane Hospital. ....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	1	2	.....	6	1+
Committed to Insane Hospital from Almshouse during year, ....	.....	.....	2	1	2	1	1	.....	7	2—
Formerly at Observation Hospital.....	.....	3	3	1	2	1	.....	.....	10	3—

Of the men and women above enumerated, 38 came from other hospitals 16 were sent by order of the Board of Health, 134 were consumptive patients, and 23 men had at some time been treated at the Massachusetts Hospital for Dipsomaniacs and Inebriates.

DATA CONCERNING **26 BOYS** AND **19 GIRLS** ADMITTED
TO THE LONG ISLAND HOSPITAL DURING THE YEAR ENDING
JANUARY 31, 1903.

ADMITTED.		DISCHARGED.	
Born at Long Island	16	Died	6
Infants admitted with mother.....	8	Discharged	21
Admitted at request of Trustees for Children (under 15 years of age) ..	21	Discharged and readmitted.....	1
		Remaining.....	17
Total.....	45	Total.....	45

PLACE OF BIRTH OF **763 ADULTS** ADMITTED TO THE CITY
ALMSHOUSES DURING THE YEAR ENDING JANUARY 31, 1903;
ALSO THE BIRTHPLACE OF THEIR PARENTS.

NATIVE COUNTRY.	INMATES.				PARENTS.	
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.
Africa					1	
Armenia.....	1		1		2	
Austria	1	3	4		9	
Belgium					1	
British Provinces.....	19	35	54	7+	66	4+
Cape Breton.....		1	1		1	
China.....	2		2		4	
Denmark.	1		1		2	
England.....	8	21	29	4—	53	3+
East Indies.....	1		1			
France.....	1	1	2		2	
Germany	4	4	8		23	1+
Holland.....					3	
Hungary	1		1		2	
Ireland.....	81	178	259	34—	1,065	70—
Italy.....	2	3	5		6	
New Zealand.....		1	1		2	
Norway.....	1		1			
Poland.....					1	
Russia	1	2	3		5	
Scotland.....	3	3	6		24	2—
Sweden	5	2	7		14	1—
Turkey					1	
United States.....	255	121	376	49+	204	13+
Wales.....					1	
Western Islands.....	1		1		2	
Unknown.....					32	2+
Total.....	388	375	763		1,526	

DATA CONCERNING **421 MEN**, INMATES OF THE CITY ALMS-
HOUSES ON JANUARY 31, 1903. (ENTIRE MALE POPULATION.)

MEN.	AGE PERIODS.					Total.	Per cent.
	Under 18.	18 to 30.	30 to 45.	45 to 60.	Over 60.		
DURATION OF ALMSHOUSE RESIDENCE.							
Present admission dates from 1902:	11	25	63	81	43	223	52+
1900 to 1902.....	2	3	12	28	41	86	20+
1895 to 1900.....	.....	2	8	27	47	84	20—
1890 to 1895.....	.....	.....	2	4	14	20	5—
1885 to 1890.....	.....	.....	2	.....	4	6	1+
1880 to 1885.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	1—
Previous to 1880.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1—
Total.....	13	30	88	141	149	421	
Per cent.	3+	7+	21—	34—	35+		
First admission dates from 1902:							
1900 to 1902.....	2	4	19	21	31	77	18+
1895 to 1900.....	.....	3	18	25	43	89	21+
1890 to 1895.....	.....	1	9	29	27	66	16—
1885 to 1890.....	.....	.....	6	15	17	38	9+
1880 to 1885.....	.....	.....	2	8	10	20	5—
Previous to 1880.....	.....	.....	2	2	1	5	1+
Total.....	13	30	88	141	149	421	
Conjugal condition:							
Single.....	13	26	59	71	27	196	47—
Married.....	.....	2	15	26	33	76	18+
Widowed.....	.....	1	10	33	83	127	30+
Divorced, Separated, or Deserted....	.....	1	4	11	6	22	5+
Total.....	13	30	88	141	149	421	
Physical condition:							
Able-bodied.....	3	.....	6	23	10	42	10—
Chronic illness, or old age.....	4	25	57	94	135	315	75—
Acute illness.....	4	4	13	10	.....	31	7+
Maimed, blind, deaf, etc.....	.....	.....	6	11	4	21	5—
Physically able, but mentally weak.....	2	1	6	3	.....	12	3—
Total.....	13	30	88	141	149	421	
Record indicating habits:							
Intemperate.....	.....	15	59	99	73	246	58+
Have been in penal institutions.....	.....	2	25	38	22	87	20+
Record indicating dependence:							
Aided by Overseers of the Poor.....	.....	2	8	21	29	60	14+
Parents in almshouse or aided by Overseers of the Poor.....	2	11	18	9	3	43	10+
Location in institution:							
Hospital department.....	13	18	44	33	7	115	27+
Almshouse department.....	.....	12	44	108	142	306	73—
Total.....	13	30	88	141	149	421	

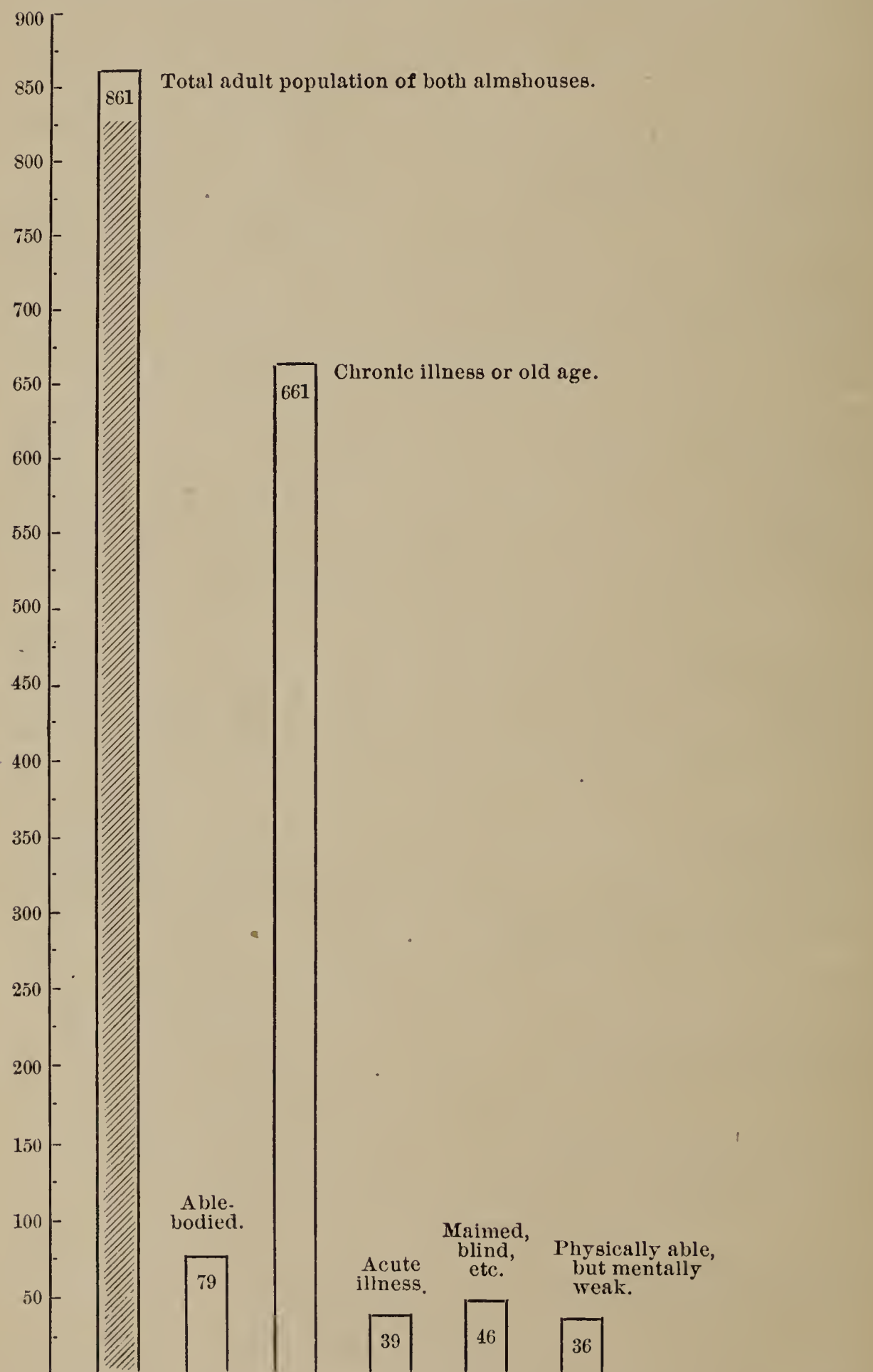
NOTE. — The record as regards intemperance we consider imperfect. It is chiefly based on a man's own statement concerning his habits, and includes those who have said they are moderate drinkers. Among these are probably many whose present destitution is not primarily caused by intemperance but by accident or sickness. On the other hand, a number of men are stated to have no record of intemperance whose admission to the almshouse precedes the date at which account was taken of this in the investigation.

DATA CONCERNING **462 WOMEN** INMATES OF THE CITY
ALMSHOUSES ON JANUARY 31, 1903. (ENTIRE FEMALE POPU-
LATION).

WOMEN.	AGE PERIODS.					Total	Per cent.
	Under 18.	18 to 30.	30 to 45.	45 to 60.	Over 60.		
DURATION OF ALMSHOUSE RESIDENCE.							
Present admission dates from 1902:	7	20	30	58	74	189	40+
1900 to 1902.....	1	4	5	30	79	119	26—
1895 to 1900.....	1	....	10	17	75	103	22+
1890 to 1895.....	.....	....	2	5	21	28	6+
1885 to 1890.....	.....	....	1	3	17	21	4+
1880 to 1885.....	.....	....	....	....	1	1	1—
previous to 1880.....	.....	....	....	1	.....	1	1—
Total.....	9	24	48	114	267	462	
Per cent.....	2—	5+	10+	25—	58—		
First admission dates from 1902:							
1900 to 1902.....	6	15	17	27	40	105	22+
1895 to 1900.....	2	6	4	26	69	107	23+
1890 to 1895.....	1	2	14	19	62	98	21+
1890 to 1895.....	.....	1	10	19	40	70	15+
1885 to 1890.....	.....	....	2	12	40	54	12—
1880 to 1885.....	.....	....	....	10	16	26	6—
previous to 1880.....	.....	....	1	1	.....	2	1—
Total.....	9	24	48	114	267	462	
Conjugal Condition:							
Single.....	9	17	23	27	72	148	32+
Married.....	.....	4	9	26	30	69	15—
Widowed.....	.....	1	12	47	148	208	45+
Divorced, separated, or deserted... ..	.....	2	4	14	17	37	8+
Total.....	9	24	48	114	267	462	
Physical Condition:							
Able-bodied.....	5	4	4	16	16	45	10—
Chronic illness or old age.....	2	13	24	83	230	352	76+
Acute illness.....	2	2	7	3	.....	14	3+
Maimed, blind, deaf, etc.....	.....	....	7	5	13	25	5+
Physically able, but mentally weak.....	.....	5	6	7	8	26	6—
Total.....	9	24	48	114	267	462	
Record Indicating Habits:							
Intemperate.....	.....	7	17	33	41	98	21+
Have been in Penal Institutions.....	.....	3	9	21	12	45	10—
Record Indicating Dependence:							
Aided by Overseers of the Poor.....	.....	....	9	30	105	144	31+
Parents in Almshouse or aided by Overseers of the Poor.....	6	8	6	2	.....	22	5—
Location in Institution:							
Hospital Department.....	9	20	24	33	53	139	30+
Almshouse Department.....	.....	4	24	81	214	323	70—
Total.....	9	24	48	114	267	462	

CHART

Showing the Proportion of Able-bodied Inmates, and of those Incapacitated for Self-support, to the Total Adult Population of Almshouse and Hospital at Long Island, and of Almshouse at Charlestown, on January 31, 1903.



NOTE.—These categories, though not given as medical statements, are yet, we believe, accurate for all practical purposes, and have been carefully determined by the Superintendents of the two institutions. Each individual is counted in one category only, although many might fairly appear in two or even three categories; as for instance, a man who is old may be lame, and also be suffering from acute bronchitis, which would place him under three categories, while he appears in this chart under but one.

DATA CONCERNING **125 MEN** IN BOTH ALMSHOUSES ON JANUARY 31, 1903, 45 YEARS OF AGE AND UNDER (EXCLUSIVE OF CHILDREN).

	Intemperate.	No Record of Intemperance.	Total.	Per cent.	Have Trade.	Have Occupation.	Unskilled Labor.	No Record of Occupation.
Able-bodied.....	5	1	6	5 —	1	1	3	1
Chronic illness or old age.....	55	31	86	69 —	34	22	27	3
Acute illness.....	15	5	20	16	3	3	12	2
Maimed, blind, deaf, etc.....	3	3	6	5 —	1	1	3	1
Physically able but mentally weak	2	5	7	5 +	2	1	4	7
Total.....	80	45	125	100	39	29	46	11
Per cent.....	64	36	100	100	31 +	23 +	37 —	9 —

NOTES. — Thirty of the eighty intemperate men have been at Deer Island. Of those with no intemperate record, one had been in State Prison and one at State Farm. Of the six able-bodied men one only was admitted for first time in 1902; five of these are intemperate, two have been at Massachusetts Hospital for Dipsomaniacs, and one, formerly insane, has been an inmate of the almshouse for last six years.

	Have Trade.	Have Occupation.	Unskilled Laborers or Teamsters.	No Record of Occupation.	Total.	Per cent.
Intemperate.....	23	14	42	1	80	64
No intemperate record.....	16	15	4	10	45	36
Total	39	29	46	* 11	125	100

* Of these eleven, six are physically or mentally incapable of occupation, and are either hemiplegic, epileptic, blind, or feeble-minded.
 Less than half of the intemperate men have a trade requiring education; more than half are recorded as laborers or teamsters; two-thirds of the men with no intemperate record have a trade or occupation. Only one-eleventh of this latter belong to the "unskilled labor" group.

LONG ISLAND HOSPITAL STATISTICS.

Movement of Population.

ADMISSIONS.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Inmates:			
Remaining in hospital, Jan. 31, 1902,	93	134	227
Admitted during year.....	339	347	686
Born " "	7	9	16
Total.....	439	490	929
DISCHARGES.			
Inmates:			
Discharged during year.....	203	247	450
Died " "	121	104	225
Remaining Jan. 31, 1903.....	115	139	254
Total	439		929

Besides the regular inmates enumerated above, and not included in the medical statistics, the following five persons, not inmates, received treatment:

4 boys from Rainsford Island.
1 readmission from above.
1 woman from Ward's Island.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Total number treated in hospital.....	548	594	1,142
" " " as out-patients..	2,282	976	3,258
Total	2,830	1,570	4,400

Maximum population, 254; minimum, 196; daily average, 218.

MEDICAL AND SURGICAL STATISTICS.

DISEASES.	In Hospital Feb. 1, 1902.	ADMITTED.			DIED.			In Hospital Feb. 1, 1903.
		Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
GENERAL DISEASES.								
Syphilis.....	15	15	20	35	....	....	....	10
“ tertiary.....	....	....	1	1	....	1	1	....
Debility, general.....	....	2	4	6	....	....	....	....
“ senile.....	12	13	45	58	11	21	32	15
Arthritis deformans.....	3	....	....	....	....	1	1	2
Rheumatism, acute.....	1	3	2	5	....	....	....	....
“ chronic.....	5	4	11	15	....	....	....	3
Phthisis	58	105	36	141	46	21	67	70
Tuberculosis, general.....	1	2	1	3	2	1	3	....
Purpura, rheumatica.....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Osteo-arthritis.....	....	2	....	2	....	....	....	1
Elephantiasis.....	....	....	1	1	....	1	1	....
Diabetes, mellitus.....	1	....	1	1	....	....	....	2
Inanition.....	1	2	2	4	2	2	4	....
Pernicious Anæmia.....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Rhachitis	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
ACUTE INFECTIOUS.								
Malaria .....	....	2	1	3	....	....	....	....
Typhoid ....	....	1	....	1	1	....	1	....
Influenza .....	....	12	4	16	....	....	....	....
Erysipelas.....	1	1	1	2	....	....	....	1

DISEASES.	In Hospital Feb. 1, 1902.	ADMITTED.			DIED.			In Hospital Feb. 1, 1903.
		Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
Anterior poliomyelitis.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	1	1	.....
Diffuse degeneration.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Progressive muscular atrophy....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Traumatic neuritis.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cerebral softening.....	.....	1	2	3	1	2	3	.....
Cerebral hemorrhage.....	.....	4	2	6	4	2	6	.....
Contusion of brain, with œdema..	.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	1	.....
Chorea.....	.....	1	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
Little's disease.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
General paralysis.....	.....	2	.....	2	2	.....	2	.....
INTELLECT.								
Dementia.....	2	.....	6	6	.....	.....	.....	3
Idiocy.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other mental diseases.....	2	1	13	14	.....	.....	.....	3
DISEASES OF FAUCES.								
Tonsillitis.....	1	3	2	5	.....	.....	.....	.....
Stomatitis, gangrenous.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	1	1	.....
Adenoids.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hypertrophied tonsil.....	.....	1	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
Carcinoma of pharynx.....	.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	1	.....
LUNGS AND PLEURA.								
Bronchitis, acute.....	.....	2	3	5	.....	.....	.....	.....
“ chronic.....	13	7	12	19	.....	1	1	16
Asthma.....	.....	1	4	5	.....	.....	.....	.....
Empyema.....	.....	3	1	4	.....	.....	.....	.....

DISEASES.	In Hospital Feb. 1, 1902.	ADMITTED.			DIED.			In Hospital Feb. 1, 1903.
		Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
Pneumonia.....	1	11	4	15	9	7	16	....
Pleurisy.....	2	2	....	2	....	....	....	....
Pulmonary hemorrhage.....	....	1	1	2	1	1	2	....
“ embolism.....	....	1	1	2	1	1	2	....
DIGESTIVE SYSTEM.								
Diarrhœa, fermental.....	....	1	....	1	1	....	1	....
“ chronic.....	1	1	....	1	....	....	....	1
Cancer, stomach.....	1	....	....	....	1	....	1	....
Gastro-enteritis.....	1	2	3	5	1	2	3	....
Gastritis, acute.....	....	5	3	8	....	....	....	....
“ chronic.....	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	....
Tubercular enteritis.....	....	4	3	7	....	....	....	....
Cancer of œsophagus.....	....	....	1	1	....	1	1	....
Peritonitis.....	....	....	1	1	....	1	1	....
LIVER.								
Cirrhosis	1	6	2	8	3	1	4	....
Chole-lithiasis .....	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	1
URINARY SYSTEM.								
Nephritis, acute.....	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	....
“ chronic.....	2	9	12	21	4	4	8	11
Uræmia .....	....	1	....	1	1	....	1	....
Eclampsia.....	....	....	1	1	....	1	1	....
CUTANEOUS SYSTEM.								
Eczema.....	1	2	3	5	....	....	....	....
Dermatitis herpetiformis.....	1	2	....	2	....	....	....	1

DISEASES.	In Hospital Feb. 1, 1902.	ADMITTED.			DIED.			In Hospital Feb. 1, 1903.
		Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
Psoriasis .....	.....	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	1
Melanoderma lenticularis progres- siva	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....
Carcinoma of cheek.....	.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	1	.....
Scabies.....	.....	5	7	12	.....	.....	.....	3
Dermatitis exfoliativa.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lupus vulgaris	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....
Adiposis dolorosa.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
DISEASES OF WOMEN.								
Cancer of uterus.....	.....	.....	4	4	.....	2	2	.....
Mastitis .....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Lacerated cervix.....	.....	.....	6	6	.....	.....	.....	4
Anteflexion of uterus.....	.....	.....	6	6	.....	.....	.....	.....
Vaginitis.....	.....	.....	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
Carcinoma of vulva.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	2	2	.....
Endometritis .....	.....	.....	6	6	.....	.....	.....	.....
Carcinoma of breast.....	.....	.....	3	3	.....	2	2	1
Pelvic cellulitis.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Retroversion of uterus.....	.....	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ovarian cyst.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Salpingitis.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
EAR.								
Mastoiditis .....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Otitis media.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Inspissated cerumen.....	.....	.....	4	4	.....	.....	.....	.....

DISEASES.	In Hospital Feb. 1, 1902.	ADMITTED.			DIED.			In Hospital Feb. 1, 1903.
		Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
EYE.								
Conjunctivitis, acute.....	.....	3	2	5	.....	.....	.....	.....
Iritis .....	.....	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cataract.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Corneal ulcer.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Glaucoma .....	.....	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	1
Lacrymal abscess.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
SURGICAL.								
Carcinoma of neck.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
“ “ rectum	1	3	2	5	2	1	3	1
Hæmorrhoids.....	1	4	2	6	.....	.....	.....	.....
Prolapse of rectum.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Varicose ulcer	5	10	19	29	.....	.....	.....	9
Synovitis of knee	2	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cellulitis of leg .....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hernia, inguinal.....	.....	4	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....
“ femoral.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
“ umbilical.....	.....	1	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hip disease	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Caries, spine.....	3	3	2	5	1	.....	1	2
Phlebitis.....	.....	1	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fistula in ano.....	.....	4	2	6	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tubercular ankle.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
“ knee.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Osteo-myelitis .....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....

DISEASES.	In Hospital Feb. 1, 1902.	ADMITTED.			DIED.			In Hospital Feb. 1, 1903.
		Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
Carbuncle	1	....	1	....	....	....	....
Abscess, ischio-rectal.....	2	....	2	....	....	....	1
“ cervical	1	2	3	....	....	....	....
“ axillary	2	....	2	....	....	....	....
“ forehead	1	1	....	....	....	....
“ alveolar.....	1	1	....	....	....	....
Septic leg.....	3	1	4	....	....	....	....
Necrosis of jaw.....	1	....	1	....	....	....	....
Tubercular adenitis.....	4	2	6	....	....	....	....
Varicose veins.....	4	6	10	....	....	....	....
Post-operative shock.....	1	1	....	1	1	....
Epithelioma of hand.....	1	1	....	....	....	....
“ of lip.....	1	....	1	....	....	....	....
Bubo	4	....	4	....	....	....	....
Periostitis.....	2	1	3	....	....	....	....
Septic hand.....	4	1	5	....	....	....	....
Gonorrhœal arthritis.....	3	....	3	....	....	....	....
Scoliosis.....	1	1	....	....	....	1
Furunculosis	3	2	5	....	....	....	1
GENITO-URINARY.								
Gonorrhœa.....	6	....	6	....	....	....	2
Chancroids.....	5	....	5	....	....	....	2
Epididymitis.....	3	....	3	....	....	....	....
Phimosis.....	4	....	4	....	....	....	....
Hypertrophied prostate.....	6	....	6	....	....	....	4

DISEASES.	In Hospital Feb. 1, 1902.	ADMITTED.			DIED.			In Hospital Feb. 1, 1903.
		Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
Genito-urinary tuberculosis.....	1	....	1	1	....	1	....
Stricture.....	7	....	7	....	....	....	....
Hypospadias.....	1	....	1	....	....	....	1
Cystitis.....	6	7	13	....	....	....	2
INJURIES.								
Contusions.....	3	9	12	....	....	....	2
Sprains.....	3	....	3	....	....	....	1
Burns.....	1	3	4	....	....	....	....
Incised wounds.....	3	....	3	....	....	....	....
DISLOCATIONS.								
Humerus.....	4	4	....	....	....	1
Thumb.....	1	....	1	....	....	....	1
FRACTURES.								
Humerus.....	4	4	....	....	....	1
Hip.....	4	2	5	7	....	....	....	5
Pott's.....	1	....	1	....	....	....	1
Rib.....	1	....	1	....	....	....	....
Colles'.....	3	3	....	....	....	2
Tibia.....	4	4	....	....	....	1
First metatarsal.....	1	....	1	....	....	....	....
Jaw.....	1	....	1	....	....	....	1
Patella (old).....	1	1	....	....	....	1
Clavicle.....	1	....	1	....	....	....	....
No disease.....	3	14	10	24	....	....	....	11
Total.....	224	455	445	900	121	104	225	253

OBSTETRICAL REPORT.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Number of children born	7	9	16

<i>Nativity of Mothers.</i>		<i>Civil Condition.</i>	
Ireland	2	Single	10
United States	10	Married	6
British Provinces	2		
Italy	2		

SURGICAL OPERATIONS.

Abscess, ischiorectal	2
“ cervical	3
“ axillary	2
“ alveolar	1
“ forehead	1
Septic leg	4
“ hand	5
Cellulitis of leg	1
Carbuncle	1
Furunculosis	5
Tracheotomy	1
Entropion	1
Fistula-in-ano	4
Varicose veins	2
Empyema	1
Circumcision	6
Hernia, inguinal	2
Wens of scalp	1
Endometritis	3
Lacerated cervix	1
“ perineum	2
Retroverted uterus	2
Uterine fibroid	1
Hallux valgus	3
Multiple tenotomies	4
Cholelithiasis	2
Urethrotomy	2
Carcinoma of breast	2
Laparotomy, exploratory	2
Ovarian cysts	1
Mastoiditis	1
Gastrostomy	1
Amputation of leg	1
Hypospadias	2
Excision of tongue	1
Mastitis	1
Skin graft	1
<i>Carried forward</i>	76

<i>Brought forward</i>	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	76
Colles' fracture	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4
Amputation of finger	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
Hemorrhoids	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3
Bubo	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2
Epithelioma of hand	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
Cauterization of ulcer	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	6
Hypertrophied tonsils	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
Adenoids	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2
Old adhesions of knee	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2
Dislocated humerus	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3
Colpo-perineorrhaphy	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
Tubercular adenitis	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5
Vulvitis	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
Dislocation of thumb	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
Necrosis of toe	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
Wounds, incised	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3

RULES FOR ADMISSION TO THE LONG ISLAND HOSPITAL

Persons eligible to care in the hospital at Long Island, Boston Harbor, are as follows :

1. Any person who has a legal settlement in the City of Boston and stands in need of relief and is ill.

2. Any such person who, if well, could be supported at his home, but who, being ill, needs special medical or surgical care which he cannot afford to provide.

3. Any person having no settlement in Boston and who is too ill to be removed to the city or town of settlement (or to a State institution, if without a settlement), and who is in need of immediate relief.

The question of settlement will be determined by the Institutions Registration Department, 28 Court square; office hours 9 to 5 o'clock; on Saturdays 9 to 1 o'clock. Any person able to walk should apply at that office. An ambulance and carriage are at the disposal of that office, and will be sent for persons unable to walk to carry them to the boat.

Cases of contagious illness, such as scarlet fever, diphtheria, etc., are not received at Long Island, but should be referred to the City Hospital. Persons in the last stages of disease should not be subjected to the fatigue and exhaustion of the journey to Long Island.

In the case of a person who does not speak English it is desirable that he should be accompanied by a friend who can interpret when he makes his application at 28 Court square.

It is very desirable that application should be made the day before it is intended that the person should go to the hospital, or, if an emergency case, before 12 o'clock, in order that the settlement may be investigated and the ambulance or carriage sent, if necessary. A person applying at this office too late for admission on the same day will be sent to the Wayfarers' Lodge (men), or to the City Temporary Home (women).

The executive force of the hospital at Long Island consists of a first Medical Officer and the four House Officers, who have immediate charge under the direction of the Superintendent and Resident Physician and the Visiting Medical Staff. There is a Training School for Nurses, with a Superintendent of Nurses and assistant, seven head nurses and thirty-six probationers or pupil nurses.

APPENDIX.

*Chapter 395 of the Acts of 1897, as Amended by Chapter 451
of the Acts of 1897.*

AN ACT TO ESTABLISH SEPARATE DEPARTMENTS OF THE CITY OF
BOSTON FOR THE CARE OF CHILDREN, PAUPERS, INSANE PER-
SONS AND CRIMINALS.

Be it enacted, etc., as follows:

SECTION 1. The Children's Institutions Department, the Pauper Institutions Department, the Insane Hospital Department and the Institutions Registration Department, of the City of Boston, are hereby created as departments of said city, and shall be under the charge of the officers herein designated therefor. Said officers shall be citizens or taxpayers of said city, and shall be appointed by the mayor of said city without confirmation by the board of aldermen. The provisions of chapter two hundred and sixty-six of the Acts of the year one thousand eight hundred and eighty-five, and of all other acts relating to the departments of the City of Boston, or the officers or employees thereof, except as otherwise herein provided, shall be applicable to said departments and the officers and employees thereof.

SECT. 2. Each of said departments, except the Institutions Registration Department, shall be under the charge of a board of seven trustees, at least two of whom shall always be women; during the current year one of said trustees for each of said departments shall be appointed for the term of five years, two for the term of four years, one for the term of three years, two for the term of two years and one for the term of one year, beginning with the first day of May in the year eighteen hundred and ninety-seven; and hereafter in the year in which any term or terms shall expire a trustee or trustees shall be appointed for the term of five years, beginning with the first day of May in the year of appointment; any vacancy occurring among said trustees shall be filled by appointment of a trustee as aforesaid for the remainder of the term. Said trustees shall serve without compensation, but all expenses reasonably incurred by them in the performance of their duty shall be paid by said city if approved by a recorded vote of the board of which the trustee incurring such expense is a member. They shall organize on the first Monday of May in each year, or as soon thereafter as may be, by the choice of a chairman who shall be one of their number, and of

a secretary who may or may not, at their discretion, be one of their number. No such trustee, nor any person in the employ of any of said trustees or departments, shall be interested in a private capacity, directly or indirectly, in any contract or agreement for labor or for articles furnished for any of said departments.

SECT. 3. The board of trustees for the Children's Institutions Department shall be known as the trustees for children, and shall have, exercise and perform all the powers and duties relating to children, or to any institution or place in which they are confined or detained or cared for, including the House of Reformation, now conferred by the statutes of this Commonwealth upon the institutions commissioner of the City of Boston, except as to children lawfully committed to or detained in institutions established for the care and custody of the adult insane paupers and criminals.

SECT. 4. The board of trustees for the Pauper Institutions Department shall be known as the pauper institutions trustees, and, except as otherwise provided by section three of this act, shall have, exercise and perform all the powers and duties relating to poor and indigent persons, or to any institution or place in which they are confined or detained or cared for, now conferred by the statutes of this Commonwealth upon the institutions commissioner of the City of Boston.

SECT. 5. The board of trustees for the Insane Hospital Department shall be known as the insane hospital trustees, and shall have the general care and control of the Boston lunatic hospital established by the City of Boston under the provisions of chapter one hundred and thirty-one of the acts of the year eighteen hundred and thirty-nine, and all other hospitals that said city has established, or may hereafter establish, for the care or treatment of the insane, and the same shall hereafter be known as the Boston insane hospital; and said trustees shall have all the powers relating to the insane and to the institutions in which they are confined, conferred by the statutes of the Commonwealth upon the institutions commissioner of the City of Boston.

SECT. 6. The Institutions Department of the City of Boston shall hereafter be styled the Penal Institutions Department, and the institutions commissioner shall hereafter be styled the penal institutions commissioner, and he shall continue to have, exercise and perform all the powers and duties now conferred by the statutes of this Commonwealth upon the institutions commissioner of the City of Boston not conferred by this act upon any other officer or board of trustees. The penal institutions commissioner may, with the approval of said mayor, appoint one assistant.

SECT. 7. The Institutions Registration Department shall be under the charge of the institutions registrar, who shall investigate all questions relating to the settlement of paupers, to the commitment of the insane, or to the agency for discharged prisoners, or to any rights, duties or liabilities connected therewith, and report thereon to the department interested therein; and shall per-

form such services relating to the accounts and to the collection, registration and tabulation of statistics relating to said departments, or any of them, as may be required of him by said mayor or by the officer or trustees in charge of any of said departments, with the approval of said mayor. Said registrar shall receive an annual salary of three thousand dollars, or such other salary as may be fixed by ordinance.

SECT. 8. Said mayor shall quarterly, in the months of June, September, December and March, and at such other times and at such places as he shall appoint, hold conferences, at which may be present said penal institutions commissioner, said institutions registrar, two members of each of the aforesaid boards of trustees, to be selected by such boards severally, and two members of the board of overseers of the poor, to be selected by such board, to consider any subjects relating to the work of said departments, or of any two or more of them, or to the co-ordination of such work, and at said conferences said mayor shall preside.

SECT. 9. The City of Boston may take and hold any real or personal property which may be given, granted, bequeathed or devised to and accepted by it for the benefit of any one or more of said departments or of the persons under the care thereof. Such property or the income thereof shall be used, applied and disposed of according to the lawful directions of the donor thereof, by the officers in charge of such department or departments.

SECT. 10. Any officers or employees of the Institutions Department of the City of Boston, whose tenure of office or position may be affected by this act or the carrying out thereof, may be appointed to similar positions in said city at any time within six months of the passage of this act, without civil service examination or enrolment.

SECT. 11. No veteran holding an office in the Institutions Department of the City of Boston shall be removed or suspended, or shall, without his consent, be transferred from such office or employment, except after a full hearing before the mayor, and at such hearing the veteran shall have the right to be present and to be represented by counsel. Such removal, suspension or transfer shall be made only upon the written order of the mayor.
[Approved May 13, 1897.]

